FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 110

9 June 1981

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

GDR's Hoffmann Meets With Marshal Kulikov [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 28 May] BB 1
Trade Union Conference Meets in Moscow 26 May [TRUD 27 May] BB 1
Work Completed [TRUD 29 May] BB 1

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

'International Situation--Questions and Answers' [Kosovan, Anichkin, Krasikov] CC 1
Arms Talks, Antiwar Movement CC 1
PRC Policies CC 3
Caribbean Situation CC 4
PRAVDA Reviews New Book on USSR Foreign Policy [Semenov, 33 May] CC 5
Baku Comments on Peace in Indian Ocean Area CC 6
Levchenko Comment on State Department CSCE Report CC 7

UNITED STATES & CANADA

USSR UN Mission Demands 'Terroristic Acts' End [Menkes] A 1
Stockholm Institute on U.S. Military Expenditures [Serov] A 1
U.S. Production of Neutron Warheads Reported [Lyutiy] A 2
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Hits New U.S. Military Strategy [Larionov, 29 May] A 3
Senate Vote on CW Funding, Hatfield Comment Noted [Kurdyumov in PRAVDA 31 May] A 5
Haig, Weinberger Pressuring Greece on Bases A 5
Army Paper Hits U.S.-Planned Lao Mercenary Mission [Golts in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 29 May] A 6

CHINA

Brezhnev Message on Soong Ching Ling Death [PRAVDA 1 Jun] B 1
PRAVDA: PRC Economic Problems Becoming More Acute [Barakhta, 2 Jun] B 1
'Serious Difficulties' [Yakovlev] B 2
Tashkent Commentary B 3

NORTHEAST ASIA

Ustinov, Yepishev Arrive in Ulaanbaatar 8 June C 1
Meeting With Tsedenbal C 1
Mongolia's Maydar Lauds Soviet-Mongolian Unity [IZVESTIYA 20 May] C 1

SOUTH ASIA

PRAVDA Reports on Afghan Land Reform Resolution [Mironov, 31 May] D 1
Baku Comments on Undeclared War Against DRA D 1
Envoy Views 'Encouraging' Relations With Pakistan [AFP] D 2
Further Report [Karachi] D 2
Forthcoming Indian-Pakistani Talks Draw Attention [Mikhaylov] D 3
Brezhnev Sends Condolences on Ziaur Rahman's Death [PRAVDA 31 May] D 3
Bychkov Hints Possible PRC Hand in Bangladesh Plot D 4
Indian Shipping Minister Patil Visits Odessa [PRAVDA 22 May] D 4
Indian Military Delegation Visits Uzbek SSR D 4

EASTERN EUROPE

Soviet-Polish Friendship Rally in Warsaw Reported [Analichev] F 1
Nikitov Views Soviet-Polish Trade Balance F 1
GDR's Soelle Interviewed on Trade Ties With USSR [IZVESTIYA 2 Jun] F 3
Power Industry Agreement Signed With GDR in Moscow [ADN] F 4
Pelshe Receives CPCZ Control Commission Chairman [PRAVDA 4 Jun] F 4
Grishin Receives Kapek-Led CPCZ Delegation F 5
PRAVDA Cites Hungary's Kadar on Detente, Peace [31 May] F 5
Tikhonov Awarded Bulgaria's Georgi Dimitrov Order [PRAVDA 2 Jun] F 5

WESTERN EUROPE

Andreyev Views PCF Role in Mitterrand's France G 1
Brezhnev Congratulates DKP's Herbert Mies [PRAVDA 4 Jun] G 1
Voss Delegation Returns From SEW Congress [PRAVDA 20 May] G 2
PCP Delegation Studies Agricultural Work [PRAVDA 4 Jun] G 2
Portugal Signs Protocol, Commission Ends Work G 2
Foreign Trade Delegation Arrives in Finland G 2
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on Ogarkov's Return From Finland [31 May] G 3
Briefs: Aviation Minister to France G 3

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Israeli Attack on Iraqi Nuclear Plant Condemned H 1
Report on Bombing H 1
Japanese Condemn Act H 1
Indignation in U.S. H 1
Washington 'Sanctioned' Act H 2
UN Reactions to Bombing H 2
PDRY Official, YSP Head Pay Visits to Warship H 3
Official's Press Conference [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 29 May] H 3
YSP General Secretary's Visit [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 31 May] H 3
Brezhnev Meets Algerian President on Arrival H 3

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Mugabe, SWAPO's Nujoma Address Salisbury Rally J 1
Osipov Interviews SWAPO Leader in Salisbury J 1
Mivedor Heads Togolese Party Delegation Visit [IZVESTIYA 31 May] J 2
Tanzanian Party Journalists Conclude Visit [PRAVDA 4 Jun] J 2

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Cohesion of USSR Nations, Ethnic Groups Praised R 1
[PRAVDA Editorial 24 May]
Some Communists' Leniency, Amoral Conduct Hit R 2
[PRAVDA Editorial 26 May]
Editorial Views Role of Communists in Soviets R 3
[PRAVDA 21 May]
PRAVDA Editorial on Role of Artistic Criticism [19 May] R 4
KGB Political Official Speaks on Border Guards Day R 5
Kuznetsov Presents Awards to Ministers, Officials R 6
[PRAVDA 4 Jun]

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Petrov Addresses Ground Forces Council Conference V 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 29 May]
Gorshov Attends Naval Party, Economic Aktiv V 1
[Sheshukov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 30 May]

GDR'S HOFFMANN MEETS WITH MARSHAL KULIKOV

LD040923 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 May 81 p 3

[TASS report: "Meeting in Berlin"]

[Text] Berlin, 27 May--Army Gen H. Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR national defense minister, has received Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, who is visiting here.

During the meeting there was an exchange of opinions on topical international questions. Important attention was paid to further strengthening the unbreakable alliance between the fraternal armies of the USSR and the GDR.

TRADE UNION CONFERENCE MEETS IN MOSCOW 26 MAY

LD081331 Moscow TRUD in Russian 27 May 81 p 4

[Unattributed report under the general headline "For an Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A conference of representatives of the socialist countries' trade union centers opened in Moscow's House of Unions yesterday. It is devoted to questions of trade unions' participation in introducing team forms of labor organization and incentives and also to their activity in developing and improving forms of moral and material incentives for participants in socialist competition.

Representatives of Bulgarian, Hungarian, Vietnamese, GDR, Cuban, Mongolian, Polish, Romanian, Soviet and Czechoslovak trade union centers are participating in the conference.

Work Completed

LD031249 Moscow TRUD in Russian 29 May 81 p 3

[TASS report: "Trade Union Cooperation"]

[Text] A conference of representatives of trade union centers in Bulgaria, Hungary, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba and the Mongolian People's Republic; the Polish Coordinating Commission of branch trade unions; and trade union centers in the USSR, Romania and the CSSR completed its work 28 May in Moscow. Questions relating to improving team methods of labor organization and using effective forms of socialist competition incentives were discussed. Views were exchanged on increasing the trade unions' role in fulfilling the tasks set by the decisions of congresses of communist and workers parties in the fraternal countries.

The conference participants deemed it advisable to continue studying experience of applying the team form of labor organization and incentives. Confidence was expressed that trade unions' cooperation will help to successfully implement the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD061320 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 5 Jun 81

["International Situation--Question and Answers" program with moderator Valeriy Kosovan; Oleg Anichkin, international affairs journalist; and Anatoliy Krasikov, TASS political observer]

[Excerpts] [Kosovan] As always in the mail for our program there are lots of letters dealing with the major problem of today, the preservation of peace, the consolidation of detente and the struggle against the arms race.

Arms Talks, Antiwar Movement

A listener from Uzhgorod named Khripchenko writes: The more time goes by since the Soviet-American SALT II treaty was signed, the sharper the question becomes--what next? Of course, through the fault of the American side the treaty has still not been ratified. Morever, as is correctly pointed out in a letter from our regular listener, Yakov Tikhonovich Makarov, from the village of Krivozerye, Washington continues its attacks now not only on the treaty but also on the very idea of continuing the process of limiting strategic weapons. That position not only causes alarm, but it is precisely with promises to begin talks with the Soviet Union on this question that Washington managed to get the Brussels NATO decision on the deployment of new American nuclear weapons in Western Europe passed.

Now, more and more often the question arises: How far can the arms buildup go? Is there an end to this process, which threatens a nuclear disaster? Precisely for that reason there was an enormous welcome to the statements by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in his Kiev speech about how we will persistently work to reduce tension, preserve detente and ensure its further development. It is natural that the latest attempt by the United States to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union is causing anxiety in Western Europe. Dissatisfaction with these plans has appeared in Great Britain, the FRG, Belgium, the Netherlands and other NATO countries, and now I would like to put a question from our listener Kucherov in Riga to international affairs journalist Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin.

Oleg Nikolayevich, is it possible to say that the growth of the antiwar movement in Western Europe reflects the objective process of political and public life, a process which testifies to broad dissatisfaction with the U.S. nuclear strategy regarding Europe?

[Anichkin] Yes, we are now seeing an unprecedented growth in the antiwar movement in various countries in Western Europe. Its main goal is not to allow American nuclear missiles to be deployed on that continent. The movement includes representatives from various circles--youth and women's organizations, radicals and conservatives, representatives of pacifist and religious organizations. However great the temptation might be for Western propaganda to see in this growing movement the hand of Moscow, that is impossible. This, for example, is what British Professor Edward Thompson says: We believe that the American strategists are drawing up scenarios to conduct a nuclear war against Russia which is limited to Western Europe. We do not like that. After all, we live here. These words contain the essence of the profound difference in approach to nuclear weapons as a deterrent against the Soviet Union. The Europeans are also beginning to understand that the United States would like to safeguard their interests at the expense of others.

[Kosovan] How in this connection can one evaluate the report recently published in New York by the well-known Council on International Relations, called "The Soviet Threat--the Basis of Policy for the 1980's"?

[Anichkin] As you see, the title of the report to a certain extent speaks for itself. But first of all one should explain what this council is.

It is one of the biggest centers bringing together various different people--politicians, scientists, military men--who have or had some connection with international politics. This organization has a solid reputation. It is sometimes called the forum of ideas and people. Quite frequently people from the leadership of the council end up with key posts in the government. In the Carter administration, for example, there were at the least four or five figures from the leadership of that organization.

It seems to me that the time of the appearance of this report has coincided with that moment in the affairs of the new administration when it greatly needs support and backing for its policy, in particular with regard to the Soviet Union. The recommendations of this report differ little in content from what the administration is already doing. Judge for yourselves. The report contains a call for the building up of American military strength; the setting up of military blocs, including a superbloc consisting of the NATO countries and Japan; pushing ahead with the creation of the Rapid Deployment Force, and so on. The report contains advice to increase support for antisocialist elements in Poland, and to step up deliveries of weapons to counterrevolutionary forces in Afghanistan.

The authors of the report suggest dragging out or in general freezing the process of limiting strategic weapons, refraining from talks on the demilitarization of the Indian Ocean and on the question of the general and total banning of nuclear weapon tests. As you see, the report by the Council on International Relations contains no new ideas or recommendations. All the recommendations, if one can call them that, have been undertaken for a long time now. It is not difficult to guess that the report was needed as scientific and propaganda backing for the present course of the Reagan administration.

But there is another view from an organization composed of Western political scientists. Indeed Secretary of State Haig has stated that the United States does not have a monopoly on good ideas for the existing complex situation.

[Kosovan] What do you have in mind, Oleg Nikolayevich?

[Anichkin] For example, the report of London's Institute of Strategic Studies. I do not at all mean to say that the London institute in its report takes issue with the New York Council on International Relations. Not at all. These reports even contain coinciding propositions. However, as distinct from the recommendations of the American council which, in essence, would like to consign to oblivion the positive experience of detente, the report by the London institute stresses the value of detente.

The report has the following to say on this: Neither the preceding administration nor the new U.S. Government have a coordinated view on these matters. Like his predecessor, President Reagan has found it difficult to formulate what aspect of detente the United States would consider as being positive. It is precisely here, and not in the analysis of the character of Soviet might, that there have arisen differences between the United States and its leading European allies. The report goes on to stress: Detente may help achieve the aim of coping with the crises which will certainly arise. This requires the strengthening and not the weakening of the dialog between East and West, especially between the great powers.

[Kosovan] The fact that there are differing views can be judged from the statement by a group of Democratic senators who have published critical remarks about President Reagan.

[Anichkin] That is right to some extent, among the Democrats there are ardent supporters of the Republican administration, but all the same the statement by this group of Democrats deserves attention for its realistic appraisal. Foreign policy, the statement says, is simply improvisation. It has no direction, it is not convincing. And there is little chance that we will be able to exert a constructive influence on the course of events in the world.

All that is bad, both for the government itself, as it is for the vital interests of the United States in the fields of politics, economics and security.

PRC Policies

[Kosovan] Thank you, Oleg Nikolayevich. Judging by your letters many listeners are interested in questions connected with Beijing's foreign policy course or, to be more precise, in various aspects of the foreign policy of the Chinese leadership. For example a large number of comrades ask for an explanation of how one is to understand the statements by Beijing officials about China's attempts to normalize relations with India and to restore friendly links with it.

Indeed, Beijing has not been sparing the propaganda gunpowder for verbal fireworks aimed at creating the impression that the Chinese leadership is thirsting to have friendly and good-neighborly relations with India. In particular, Deng Xiaoping, deputy chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee spoke on this issue. He hypocritically assured him that India, allegedly, had no reason to fear the threat of war from China. To make this sound more convincing, Deng Xiaoping added that Chinese troops, allegedly, could not cross Tibet because of the lack of oxygen. This Beijing official called for the establishment of friendly relations between the two countries asserting that, allegedly, China had common interests with India.

In what does Beijing see, primarily, this community of interests about which the Chinese press has raised a hullabaloo with renewed force now? This question was answered by none other than Peng Chong, deputy chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress. About 2 weeks ago he had a meeting with a delegation of the Indian-Chinese Friendship Society. During this meeting Pen Chong asserted that the development of friendship between India and China should be built on the basis of joint struggle against hegemonism.

Commenting on this statement, the Indian press noted that by "the forces of hegemonism" the Chinese leader was alluding primarily to the Soviet Union. In this connection the Indian newspaper openly pointed out that this was by no means the first attempt by Beijing to undermine the tested and traditional friendship between India and the Soviet Union and to draw India into the orbit of China's foreign policy in Asia.

It must be noted that in order to implement these plans, the Beijing leadership is making use of a very wide range of tactics. While promising to establish relations of good neighborliness and cooperation with India, it is at the same time crudely interfering in the internal affairs of this independent country and putting strong external pressure on it. While extolling to the skies its good-neighborly feelings toward India, China continues to occupy 30,000 sq km of Indian territory; it is trying to exacerbate the internal political situation in India and to cause economic difficulties. To this end, Beijing is encouraging and supporting various separatist forces there, supplying money and arms to bands of rebels and sending into India saboteurs who have been specially trained in China.

Under a smokescreen of assurances of friendship, Beijing is concentrating its troops near the border with India, sending new army contingents there which have been specially trained to operate in mountainous areas. Moreover, in these regions Chinese military units have set up positions for long-range artillery.

China's support and help for Pakistan has long been frankly anti-Indian in nature. In the past 10 years Beijing has supplied to Pakistan weapons and military equipment worth $2.5 billion. During this time the number of divisions in the Pakistani Army has almost doubled, and 90 percent of these military formations are deployed along the border with India where they are trained by Chinese instructors.

Military questions of cooperation between China and Pakistan occupied an important place in the talks which Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang held in Islamabad this week. Here one should bear in mind that Beijing is now displaying unprecedented activity in helping the Pakistani regime to acquire its own nuclear weapons. And this, according to military specialists in Delhi could radically alter the military balance between Pakistan and India. It is not surprising that the Indian Governnment is expressing serious concern about the fact that an increase in arms which is unprecedented in peacetime is taking place on the country's borders and in neighboring states.

It is also being noted that Beijing is acting in Pakistan in concert with Washington. We are faced with attempts by the United States and China to teach India a lesson for its independent foreign policy course which hinders the implementation of the so-called parallel interests of Washington and Beijing in Asia.

For this reason Delhi assesses very soberly Beijing's loud propaganda declarations about its friendly feelings for India. On this subject THE TIMES OF INDIA stated that the Chinese were apparently interested in soothing India. Speaking in the Indian parliament, Deputy Sukhadia stated that the United States-China-Pakistan axis was a threat to India. Beijing he stressed, could assert that it is striving for normalization of relations with India, but has it agreed to return the territory it had seized from it? Such arguments show a healthy view of the political tricks of Beijing whose perfidious treachery is well-known to India.

Caribbean Situation

Comrade Vasilyev from Gorkiy writes to us: I have read that a new political term has been put into circulation in the United States--the Caribbean crisis circle. It reminded me of another similar expression--the arc of crisis--which is used in the West to describe the countries of northeast Africa and southwest Asia. I would like to find out what this new term, Caribbean circle, means in the West.

The meaning of both the geometrical terms from the Washington political dictionary are very sinister, respected Comrade Vasilyev. American strategists use them to define on the map of the world regions which have become the subject of their special "attention" as one can say.

With regard to the Asian arc, an armada of American naval vessels and new U.S. military bases have appeared there, as you know; and there have been sharp increases in weapons deliveries and so forth. As far as the Caribbean Sea basin research by the London Institute for the Study of Conflict says that it interests the United States for four strategic considerations--military, commercial, territorial and political. This means that it is being turned into a target for the aggressive actions of the United States.

Not only has the term appeared but there is also a special Caribbean military command in the Pentagon. The whole region is crisscrossed by a chain of U.S. military bases from Panama to Puerto Rico, military maneuvers by the United States and its allies are constantly being held there. The geometrical term "circle" gives a sort of scientific form to the definition of the U.S. policy regarding the Caribbean region. But what does it mean apart from an admission of the fact that the anti-imperialist and antidictatorial struggle is being conducted not just in individual countries but around the whole perimeter of the Caribbean. The term appeared quite recently but this struggle has been going on for many decades, just as have the attempts by the United States to suppress it. It is enough to recall that the Cuban revolution has already marked its 22d anniversary, that the incursion of American mercenaries in Guatemala took place 26 years ago, and that the liberation movements in El Salvador and Nicaragua achieved worldwide scope at the beginning of the 1930's.

But the crisis, if one is to use this word, was created by U.S. policy in this region, by the plunder of its natural wealth and the suppression of democratic freedoms. It is precisely on U.S. bases in the Panama Canal Zone that the dictators of general and colonel rank who rule in many countries of the region were educated and trained. The Latin American press has published excerpts from the textbook which is used by Pentagon tutors to reach their pupils. The textbook used at one American college, for example, has the following sentence: A coup d'etat is primarily the result of a carefully worked out plan prepared by competent persons. Among other military solutions it is the most aesthetically acceptable and the most humane. Further, there is a detailed account of the mechanics of a coup d'etat. Here is the source of instability.

But imperialism and dictatorship are the reality not of just the Caribbean basin and that means that the outlines which the Washington strategists draw on the map of the world can acquire the most unexpected shapes.

PRAVDA REVIEWS NEW BOOK ON USSR FOREIGN POLICY

LD051411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 81 p 4

[V. Semenov book review: "Reliable Bulwark"]

[Text] "The 20th century has brought more changes than any previous century," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said when he delivered the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress. "And not a single country has made a weightier contribution to these changes than the USSR--the motherland of the Great October, the first land of victorious socialism."

This contribution is not only great but diverse. One of its main manifestations is the influence of the USSR's consistently peace-loving foreign policy on the course of international events. The new works which help to trace the milestones of the history of Soviet diplomacy include a book by Prof N.I. Lebedev, doctor of historical sciences (footnote), (N.I. Lebedev. "The USSR in World Politics. 1917-1980." [SSSR v Mirovoy Politike. 1917-1980] Moscow, International Relations Publishing House, 1980).

A direct path runs from Lenin's historic decree on peace to the peace program of the party's 24th, 25th and 26th congresses. Following this road, the USSR's diplomacy has been struggling persistently and purposefully for the solution of key problems of the present day--the elimination of the threat of a new war, the breaking of the spirals of the arms race, the safeguarding of the peoples' security, the assertion of the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems in all parts of the world, and the development of good-neighborliness and cooperation. The facts and documents summarized and generalized in the book familiarize the reader with the mechanism of implementing the principles of socialist diplomacy formulated and placed at the foundation of the Soviet state's international activity by V.I. Lenin and the party's collective wisdom.

The USSR is now the main bulwark of peace on earth. The monograph helps the reader to imagine the nature of the intensive struggle and depth of the contradictoriness of the two trends in world politics in the eighties too.

The book shows the lofty humanism, fruitfulness and constructive nature of the actions of the CPSU and Soviet state in the international arena and their internationalism and devotion to the cause of peace, national liberation and social progress.

The book under review is highly topical and can serve as an aid to the propagandist and international specialist. Now that the ideological struggle has been markedly aggravated, the imperialists and their accomplices are systematically conducting hostile campaigns against the socialist countries and maliciously slandering the peace-loving foreign policy of the USSR and its allies in an attempt to weaken the attractive force of socialism in the eyes of hundreds of millions of people. Under these conditions substantial significance attaches to the substantiated and documented depiction of the way our country is implementing in the international arena the noble mission which has fallen to the Soviet people's lot, defending and upholding peace. The book under review accords with this task.

BAKU COMMENTS ON PEACE IN INDIAN OCEAN AREA

GF070955 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Unattributed commentary: "The Process of Turning the Indian Ocean Into a Region of Peace"]

[Text] Dear listeners, the UN special committee on the Indian Ocean is currently holding one of its periodic meetings. Attending are the representatives of (?littoral) countries and those of the Soviet Union and Iran. This meeting aims at taking steps necessary to secure support for a conference that would make an international effort to turn the Indian Ocean into a region of peace. The said conference is planned to take place this fall in Colombo, Sri Lanka.

It must be admitted, however, that securing support for turning the Indian Ocean into a region of peace is not an easy task. It is common knowledge that the United States and its NATO allies are currently engaged in preparing for a large-scale war in the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf, and the Red and the Arabian Seas. Warships of the United States, Britain and other Western countries have been brought into the war zones, in all, about 60 ships. These warships are spearheaded by U.S. aircraft carriers. The carriers accommodate aircraft armed with nuclear weapons.

Meanwhile, U.S. bases are spread over the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf. The imperialists intend to surround Iran and other independent countries with these bases. During the last year the Pentagon endeavored to add new bases to its list of those in Oman, Somalia, Kenya and Djibouti. Nuclear weapons are being deployed in the U.S. bases. For example, 19 nuclear [word indistinct] have been brought to the U.S.-British base on Diego Garcia in the center of the Indian Ocean.

Depending on the Israeli Zionists and on As-Sadat of Egypt, Sultan Qabus of Oman and other heads of regional reactionary regimes, who all have agreements with the imperialists, the U.S. militarists maintain their intention to create new military (?pacts) in this region. In fact, they would like (?them) to replace CENTO, which was dissolved as a result of the Iranian revolution.

It must be admitted that the United States has stepped up its program of manufacturing more effective weapons for Pakistan. The imperialists intend to turn Pakistan into their springboard for activities against the national liberation and anti-imperialist movements of the Asian peoples. Meanwhile, the United States is spending billions of dollars to militarize the Indian Ocean. As you will agree, all this constitutes a serious impediment to efforts to turn the Indian Ocean into a region of peace. Under the circumstances it should not be surprising that the United States and its NATO allies are opposed to the Colombo conference and trying to obstruct it in every way.

The U.S. leaders point to the presence of Soviet troops in the DRA, claiming that the (?settling of the) Indian Ocean issue is impossible. The pretext put forward is totally absurd from whatever angle it is viewed. The DRA is not an Indian Ocean country and Soviet troops are there with the approval of the legal DRA Government and in full accord with the UN Charter. Washington, as well as the other Western capitals, knows that once imperialist interference in the affairs of the DRA and the undeclared war against this country end, the Soviet troops will depart from Afghan land.

Dear listeners, (?judge for yourselves). Can the stand of the Soviet Union and the DRA impede the conference aimed at turning the Indian Ocean into a region of peace? As was reiterated by the 26th CPSU Congress, the Soviet Union is prepared to confer on the international aspects of the DRA issue together with matters related to defusing tension in the Persian Gulf, which is a part of the Indian Ocean. The Soviet proposals in this respect, which have been conveyed to all countries concerned, including those of the region, are aimed at serving peace in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf.

The Soviet Union has proposed that military bases not be established in the Persian Gulf and that nuclear and other deadly weapons not be deployed there.

It has also proposed that the sovereignty of the regional countries be respected together with their intention not to join alliances and their right of ownership of their natural resources. These were put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress. Undoubtedly, realization of the proposals put forward by the Soviet Union would greatly serve efforts to turn the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf into a region of peace.

In view of all this, it is obvious that the idea of turning the Indian Ocean into a region of peace is favored by a number of countries which are spearheaded by the Soviet Union and stubbornly opposed by a number of others led by the United States. The current session of the UN special committee has revealed the true intentions and numbers of the abovementioned countries. The meeting also revealed that the majority of the world's countries favor efforts to turn the Indian Ocean into a region of peace.

LEVCHENKO COMMENT ON STATE DEPARTMENT CSCE REPORT

LD051926 Moscow TASS in English 1913 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Washington, 5 Jun, TASS--TASS correspondent Yuriy Levchenko reports: The State Department has released a fresh--the tenth--report of the U.S. President on the progress of the implementation of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The report covers the period from 1 December, 1980, to 31 May, 1981. This is a first detailed report released by the Reagan administration.

The authors of the report did not take the trouble to provide a serious analysis of the situation in Europe, or to look for constructive proposals for easing tensions, building confidence and developing all-round, mutually advantageous cooperation between East and West--the things that the Helsinki Final Act enjoins and obligates them to do. Following in the footsteps of their predecessors, they imparted to the document an openly propagandistic thrust and used it as an instrument of psychological warfare against the USSR and other socialist countries, for malicious slander against the foreign and home policy of the Soviet Union.

Thus, the work of the Madrid meeting of the countries participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe is presented extremely lopsidedly and from provocative anti-Soviet positions. The authors arrogantly dismiss the peace initiatives and proposals of the socialist countries, including those on the holding of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, and in an almost peremptory manner insist on the adoption of the truncated "initiatives" of the West designed to serve as a curtain for covering up the U.S. plans to impose on Europe and the world a new round in the arms race.

The report justifies the course toward a sharp curtailment of the trade and economic as well as cultural ties with the Soviet Union although this runs counter to the spirit and letter of the Helsinki act. Special attention is given to attempts to denigrate Soviet democracy, the home policy of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The sponsors of the report shed buckets of "crocodile tears" over the mythical "absence" of freedoms in the USSR. They make much of the so-called dissidents, like the condemned paid CIA agent Shcharanskiy and similar degenerates.

On the other hand, they do not say a single word about the situation in the United States, where in the admission of the former U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Andrew Young, "thousands of political prisoners" are languishing behind the bars, where authorities suppress by the force of arms the outbreaks of the oppressed Indian and black population, throw into prisons religious militants and where the administration has elevated terrorism to the rank of a state policy guaranteeing broad support for the dictatorial regimes. This approach can only be described as a deliberate political act of subversion directed against security and cooperation in Europe. Couched in this spirit, the report of the President can hardly contribute to the attainment of the noble objectives charted in Helsinki.

USSR UN MISSION DEMANDS 'TERRORISTIC ACTS' END

LD090818 Moscow TASS in English 0802 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Report by TASS correspondent E. Menkes]

[Text] New York, 9 Jun, TASS--A verbal note of the permanent mission of the USSR at the United Nations, circulated at United Nations Headquarters, draws attention to the unceasing campaign of threats against the mission and its officials, to the continuing attempts of staging terroristic acts against the Soviet mission.

The note addressed to the permanent mission of the United States at the United Nations and circulated as an official document of the United Nations committee on the relations with the host country, says that an incendiary device was discovered on May 17, this year, in the grounds of the housing estate of the mission in New York at a bus stop two metres away from a school bus. Losses in human lives and material damage to the mission were avoided purely by accident. The note adds that three incendiary devices were discovered near the countryhouse of the mission in a New York suburb earlier, on May 13th.

The document emphasises that recently such terroristic actions against the Soviet mission have become much more frequent. These actions are taken in an atmosphere of the unceasing campaign of threats and intimidation, daily phone calls, alleging that bombs had been placed in buildings of the mission, with threats from the terroristic organisations Omega-7 and the Jewish Defence League. The mission of the USSR at the United Nations, the note emphasises, demands that the United States authorities take urgent and effective steps to put an end to such terroristic actions, which are a threat to the lives of Soviet people, and to create normal conditions for the functioning of the mission.

The escalation of hostile anti-Soviet actions is arousing serious anxiety amidst United Nations circles. These actions are assessed here as one of the components of a wide-spread coordinated campaign, aimed at the missions of socialist states, accredited at the United Nations, and also the missions of progressive developing countries and national liberation movements. Recently arson was staged in the building of the Angolan mission and bombs were exploded in the missions of the Soviet Union and Cuba. A Cuban diplomat was maliciously murdered last autumn. Members of the United Nations committee on the relations with the host country have more than once pointed to the absolutely abnormal situation representatives of many countries have to work in here. Notwithstanding numerous pledges, however, the American authorities, who are enlarging on the necessity of fighting terrorism, have not taken any effective steps to put an end to such a situation. Incidentally, this does not surprise the diplomatic corps because it is well known here that the American authorities themselves often stage deliberate provocations against foreign organisations and their representatives, as happened, for instance, during the recent bandit attack by the United States Customs Service and FBI agents on the Aeroflot liner at Washington's airport.

STOCKHOLM INSTITUTE ON U.S. MILITARY EXPENDITURES

LD061346 Moscow TASS in English 1025 GMT 6 Jun 81

[By TASS news analyst Vladimir Serov]

[Text] Moscow, 6 Jun, TASS--500 billion dollars--this exorbitant sum was spent in the world for military purposes in 1980. This fact is cited in the recently published year-book of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute. One can only add that in the past decade military expenditures in the world more than doubled, and so did the arsenals of nuclear weapons. A question arises: Who is to blame for such an escalation of the arms race which jeopardizes the very existence of humankind? Many of the organs of mass information in the West which usually cite falsified data supplied by the U.S. CIA are inclined to blame the Soviet Union and its allies for it. But in reality, the state of things is entirely different.

Firstly, according to the data of the Stockholm international institute published last year, the United States and its NATO allies account for almost a half of the world military spending. According to the estimates of the Stockholm International Institute, this is approximately twice as much as the Soviet Union and other Warsaw treaty member-states spend on defence.

The matter at hand is not only the volume of military spending. The point is that the United States was and remains the initiator of each new round of the arms race, whereas the Soviet Union was and is forced to take defence countermeasures in order to ensure its security.

Let us recall that the United States was the first to develop atomic and thermonuclear bombs, the first to begin fitting its inter-continental ballistic missiles with MIRV's. It was the United States which began the development of the neutron bomb, cruise missiles and many other types of armaments.

Trying to start a new round of the nuclear missile weapons race in Europe, Washington has put into circulation a lie that the Soviet Union allegedly tilted in its favour the balance in that field.

In actual fact the number of medium-range carriers of nuclear weapons in Europe has remained approximately the same for a number of years already: about a thousand units from each side.

If we analyse the correlation of nuclear forces of the sides, we cannot separate one type of delivery vehicles, say land-based missiles, from the others. Nuclear potentials should be regarded in complex. It is only on this basis that the principle of undiminished security of the sides can be observed.

Replacing old missiles with new ones, the Soviet Union has not increased their numbers. On the contrary, it reduced the total number of such carriers. As to the number of nuclear charges, already now medium-range systems of the NATO countries can carry approximately 1.5 times more of them than the corresponding systems belonging to the Soviet Union.

Who and to what end then needs the obvious lie about the breach of nuclear parity in Europe by the Soviet Union?

The answer is clear: Those circles in the United States which have adopted a line at attaining military superiority over the USSR, and who would like at the same time to turn their European NATO partners--by way of deploying new U.S. missiles on their territory--into the hostages of their adventurous nuclear strategy. As to the first goal, one will be well-advised to remember that it is absolutely illusory. The Soviet Union is not working toward military superiority, but it will not allow the other side to attain it. It is prepared to take all necessary measures to ensure its security and the security of its allies.

U.S. PRODUCTION OF NEUTRON WARHEADS REPORTED

LD051348 Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 5 Jun 81

[By TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyutiy]

[Text] Washington, 5 Jun, TASS--The United States is beginning the production of neutron weapons, this new barbarous variety of means of mass annihilation, despite protests by the international public. As it was reported by the Washington POST, the U.S. Department of Energy has informed Congress that it has started the production of neutron warheads for "Lance" missiles. In addition to this, the paper notes, the department has informed the legislators that next month it will start the production of eight-inch artillery shells. As is known, under pressure by the world public the Carter administration was compelled in 1978 to postpone the mass production of this variety of weapons of mass extermination. On coming to power the present administration cast aside hypocrisy and openly stated its intention to start the creation of neutron weapons. Now these statements are being converted into reality, dooming the world to a new, more dangerous round of the arms race.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA HITS NEW U.S. MILITARY STRATEGY

LD081039 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 May 81 p 3

[Article by Maj Gen Prof V. Larionov: "Strategy of Military Adventures"]

[Text] In the nuclear age the politicians' responsibility for the destiny of peace is enormous. And, of course, special responsibility rests with those who come to the helm of the ship of state. After R. Reagan's victory at the U.S. Presidential elections some people in the West hoped for a while that the militarist election rhetoric of the Republican Party's leaders would give way to realism in politics when they entered the White House. However, this hope has now to a considerable extent evaporated. The gamble on the strong-arm [silovoye] solution of the majority of foreign policy problems has appeared quite clearly in the new Washington administration's policy.

How is this to be explained, if everyone knows that today there is no sensible alternative to the policy of peace and detente?

Quite important significance attaches to the White House's negative assessment of the results of the 10-year period of detente which has been called "a one-way street." Everything is now being put down to detente and it is virtually being associated with "Moscow's intrigues": the revolution in Afghanistan, the events in Iran, the victory for the Sandinist Front in Nicaragua and the threat to the rule of the pro-U.S. junta in El Salvador, the undermining of U.S. imperialism's positions in other parts of the world. The U.S. leaders naively suppose that by undermining detente they will halt the process of the revolutionary transformations in the world and repeal the objective laws of social development. However, the lessons of history state that revolutions have triumphed even under the conditions of cold war, to which, to all appearances, Washington is so anxious to return.

Washington is also taking into account the fact that under cold war conditions it is easier to dictate its will to the West European and other allies, to impose enormous military expenditure on them, and to drag them into U.S. military adventures.

The idea prevalent in the White House that by burying detente and hiking the arms race it will be possible to undermine the economic might of the Soviet Union and disrupt the prevailing military-strategic equilibrium between the USSR and the United States and the Warsaw Pact and NATO, is playing by no means the least part.

The absurdity of such calculations is obvious. The Soviet Union will allow no military superiority over itself. "We do not support the arms race, we are opposed to it," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has stated. "We could find a completely different application for the funds it swallows up. But if we are forced to do so, we shall find a rapid and effective response to any challenge from bellicose imperialism. For our first, most sacred duty is to safeguard the security of our country and its allies and to ensure reliable peace for the Soviet people."

These words from the Soviet leader were taken by the international public and sober-minded Western politicians as a new testimony to the consistency of the peace-loving Leninist policy and the call for the preservation of detente, the prevention of a new world war and the triumph of reason over madness are being interpreted as an unambiguous warning to the new U.S. administration and its allies regarding the extremely dangerous consequences of stepping up the arms race and fueling international tension. The urgency of this warning is particularly obvious since the policy of imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism--a policy founded on false premises--is sowing fear and prejudice, lies and hatred in the world and is leading to the creation of crises and hotbeds of military confrontations.

Attempts to secure one-sided advantages in nuclear and conventional weapons are accompanied in the United States by the search for corresponding strategic concepts. Back in the second half of the fifties, under the conditions of the emergence of Soviet-U.S. strategic parity, this quest led to the recommendation that the government adopt the concept of a "limited nuclear war." As is well known, the previous U.S. administration also paid tribute to this concept. The present administration, without abandoning a single one of its variants, has at the same time directed its efforts toward elaborating the strategic concept of a conventional protracted war in various parts of the world. The "new military strategy" set forth recently by Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger is now being discussed in the U.S. and West German press. It is called the concept of a "prolonged conflict using conventional weapons in several parts of the work simultaneously," "a new global strategic concept" and so forth. It is pointed out that when it has been worked out in detail and officially adopted (no later than 1 October, when the military budget for the next fiscal year is approved in the United States) it will be tantamount to President Kennedy's "flexible response" strategy or President Nixon's "realistic deterrence" strategy.

The essence of Weinberger's strategic concept consists in the further globalization of U.S. imperialism's hegemonistic goals and aspirations awkwardly camouflaged as before by malicious fabrications about the "Soviet threat." The Pentagon chief has stated that the United States should be prepared to wage "war in any region which is of vital importance for our interests." And, he said, the United States has such interests and commitments "in virtually every part of the world." As we can see, it is a case of a new access of expansionism, of the demonstration of U.S. readiness to intervene militarily in any part of the world, and of the official rejection of the restraint in using U.S. Armed Forces abroad, once dictated by the failure of the military adventure in Vietnam.

"The strategy of conventional warfare" is the latest stage in the search for ways of expanding opportunities for using, with less danger to the United States, military force as an instrument of policy. It demonstrates the desire of the most bellicose U.S. circles to reject the proposition, acknowledged by all sane people, that there is no sensible alternative to detente and peaceful coexistence. Conventional warfare is regarded not only as an acceptable replacement to nuclear warfare, with its dangerous consequences, but also, essentially, in addition to it, since the latter is not discounted either. As observers note, the U.S. Government, in elaborating a "new strategy," is continuing to emphasize the development and stockpiling of strategic and tactical nuclear weapons, is keeping its NATO commitments, and is seeking, come what may, to deploy medium-range U.S. nuclear missiles on the territory of a number of West European countries.

It is perfectly obvious that the adoption of this concept will lead to a sharp increase in military expenditure, the expansion of the conventional armaments programs, the even more accelerated cobbling together of interventionist Rapid Deployment Forces and the accelerated creation of new means of transporting troops and their material and technical supplies. It is already being noted that the "new strategy" is aimed at justifying the sharp increase in, for instance, the U.S. naval forces--from 450 to 600 ships. The "new" strategic concept, according to the New York TIMES, quoting Pentagon spokesmen's statements, "provides for the need to breathe new life into the defense industry so that it can double or treble production within a year after the start of military operations, as was the case during the Korean War...."

All those familiar even in general outline with the principles of strategic planning understand that for the military industry to be prepared for this, enormous funds must be invested in it right now.

To judge by the record military appropriations for the current and next fiscal years, the Reagan administration is prepared to embark on this.

The authors of the "new strategy" also proceed from the premise that the adoption of the decision to use conventional weapons is, as they say in the United States, "a less agonizing process" than the unleashing of a nuclear conflict--even on a limited scale. And here, too, it is not hard to see what are frankly sinister aspects. First, the "new strategy" can lead directly to the emergence in various parts of the world of new military conflicts provoked and unleashed by the United States. It is no accident that the words "new Vietnams" have appeared again in the Western press, although the whole world knows with what ignominy for aggressive U.S. policy and strategy the "old" Vietnam ended. The deliberate attribution of an anti-Soviet propaganda background to the "new strategy" cannot conceal the fact that it is aimed not only against the USSR but primarily against the national liberation movements and the developing countries. And, second, a protracted conventional war attracts the Pentagon because it is easier to involve its allies, who have serious fears of a retaliatory strike against their territory, in such a war than in a nuclear one.

The Pentagon strategists' newly emerged brainchild thus reflects U.S. imperialism's old goals and aspirations: counting on military force and the unleashing of military adventures in order to attain the unattainable--to halt or at least delay the course of world development it finds undesirable--and playing the part of "world gendarme" in order to rule the peoples' destinies and to dictate its will to the whole world.

SENATE VOTE ON CW FUNDING, HATFIELD COMMENT NOTED

LD081013 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 81 p 5

[Correspondent N. Kurdyumov dispatch: "Sheer Madness"]

[Text] Washington, 30 May--Senator Hatfield from Oregon has called "sheer madness" the U.S. militarist circles' proposal to force through resumption of production of neuroparalytic gas for chemical warfare. "My God," he exclaimed, "is there no limit to the military machine's insatiable appetite?"

At the administration's insistence U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig and Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger made a special appeal to the Senate for the buildup of the chemical weapons arsenal. The U.S. Senate has followed the lead of the House of Representatives and pushed through by 50 votes to 48 a bill on on the appropriation of an additional $20 million to equip an enterprise at Pine Bluff (Arkansas). It is planned to begin there the production of artillery shells filled with neuroparalytic gas.

Counter to the will of the peace-loving forces seeking to ban this and other types of chemical weapons, U.S. ruling circles have taken one more step toward the implementation of their sinister designs.

HAIG, WEINBERGER PRESSURING GREECE ON BASES

LD060258 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1850 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Athens, 5 Jun (TASS)--A message to the leaders of Greece from U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger is being appraised here as an attempt to put open pressure on Greece for the purpose of extracting from her the speediest possible conclusion of an agreement on defense and bases. The focus of attention of the American-Greek talks, which have been going on here for almost 4 months, are "defense problems," and their main snag is defining the status of the 10 U.S. military bases situated on Greek territory. As the local press writes in reference to this, the Americans "do not want to hear about any joint command of the bases or about the slightest control over them by the Greeks."

The United States is trying at any price to ensure that its armed forces have some kind of "legal right" to the unhindered use of the bases on Greek territory as bridgeheads and for the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force, the main aim of which is to safeguard U.S. expansion in the Near and Middle East.

The delegations of both sides have been meeting almost every day. However, so far they have been unable to reach any agreement.

The message from Haig and Weinberger, in the opinion of observers, is a new "exertion of pressure" by the U.S. side.

ARMY PAPER HITS U.S.-PLANNED LAO MERCENARY MISSION

LD051039 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 May 81 p 3

[A. Golts "Notes Appropos": "On the Path of Brigandage"]

[Text] It is no secret to anyone that the noisy campaign for struggle against "international terrorism" started by the Washington administration is merely a smokescreen designed to conceal its own acts of international brigandage.

Recently another criminal act of the U.S. special services became public knowledge. The Washington POST reported that the United States had sent a detachment of several dozen mercenaries into Lao territory to carry out intelligence and sabotage tasks. The bandits "were trained, financed and equipped" by the American intelligence services. Leadership of the operation was entrusted to Rear Adm L. Tuttle, deputy director of the U.S. Defense Intelligence Agency. The New York TIMES points out that the cutthroats were also trained under CIA control. According to the paper, "The Reagan administration sent at least two long-range reconnaissance groups into Laos, each consisting of 20-30 men."

In trying to justify itself, the Pentagon resorted to a rather clumsy explanation. If we are to believe the official statement approved by Secretary of Defense Weinberger himself, the bandit raid was carried out simply to "make sure" that no Americans taken prisoner during the U.S. aggression in Indochina, were left in Laos. However, as was only to be expected, no signs of the presence of Americans were discovered by the spies, and this, the Washington POST says, "shattered the hopes" of the Pentagonites. What does this mean? The aforementioned official statement ends like this: "The United States can be expected to undertake appropriate action if these reports (about the presence of U.S. prisoners of war in Laos--KRASNAYA ZVEZDA editor's note) prove to be true."

What this means was deciphered by a CBS television correspondent who, citing official sources, said: "The Pentagon does not rule out the possibility of carrying a 'rescue operation' in Laos." Obviously like the one which failed ignominiously in Iran. All this takes on a highly sinister complexion when you remember that quite recently a report appeared that Washington wants to deploy "in a Southeast Asian country" a subunit of the Rapid Deployment Force.

It looks as though the United States is once again seeking a pretext for interference in the affairs of the sovereign states of this region. The grounds for beginning large-scale aggression against Vietnam was the flagrant lie about an alleged attack on U.S. ships in the Gulf of Tonkin. Now they are trying to justify bandit actions with the "story" of the presence of some "prisoners of war."

The story of the detachment of mercenaries demonstrates the utter hypocrisy of official Washington, which is fighting in word against "terrorism" but in deed is elevating brigandage against whole countries to the level of state policy. A similar gangster-like hand can be seen in many other White House foreign policy actions, whether the creation of an interventionist Rapid Deployment Force or the pirate attack on a Soviet airliner.

BREZHNEV MESSAGE ON SOONG CHING LING DEATH

LD050937 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] To Ye Jianying, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the PRC National People's Congress.

I would like to convey to you and the entire Chinese people deep condolences in connection with the decease of Soong Ching Ling, honorary president of the People's Republic of China, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, honorary chairman of the China-USSR Friendship Society, a personal friend and comrade in arms of the great Chinese revolutionary and democrat Sun Yat-sen, a famous politician and public figure of China.

The memory of Soong Ching Ling, outstanding daughter of the Chinese people and veteran of the revolutionary movement of China, who made her contribution to the friendship between the people of our two countries, will always remain in the hearts of the Soviet people. Please convey my sincere sympathies to the deceased's relatives and close ones. [Signed] L. Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Pres[illegible]m.

PRAVDA: PRC ECONOMIC PROBLEMS BECOMING MORE ACUTE

LD081127 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 81 p 5

[Article by B. Barakhta under the rubric "International Topics": "Bitter Fruit"]

[Excerpt] Many observers are pointing out that the present grave situation in the PRC economy is the direct result of the Chinese leadership's great-power nationalist policy and primarily of the many years of campaigning for the country's intensive militarization.

The Beijing leaders see the way out of the situation not in reducing over-inflated military expenditure but in carrying out so-called "economic regulation." The regime of strict thrift proclaimed by Beijing has in practice resulted in further belt-tightening for the people.

RENMIN RIBAO calls the city of Su-Zhou a "model" in steering this course. As a result of the "regulation" of the national economy there, thousands of workers and employees have found themselves on the street and the funds released for housing construction and the development of health care, education and culture have been reduced by almost 67 million yuan.

Some 3 years ago Deng Xiaoping promised that every family in China would soon have a bicycle, a sewing machine, a television set and so forth. Today the press prefers to keep quiet about this promise and to propagandize increasingly loudly Mao Zedong's slogan: "Do not fear privations, do not fear death." The yardstick for the Chinese family's prosperity--"three rotating things, one speaking thing" (newspapers make extensive use of this literary cliche), meaning a bicycle, a sewing machine, a clock and a radio--remain an unattainable dream for the majority of working people. Can they afford a clock costing 300 yuan when the average per capita annual income is 170 yuan?

The facts attest that the Beijing hegemonists' overtly inflammatory militarist course remains unaltered, and with every passing day propaganda is finding it increasingly hard to ascribe all the cost of the pernicious "guns instead of rice" policy to the overthrown "gang of four" of Mao's closest associates. The PRC press has been obliged to acknowledge the growing discontent in the country caused by the deteriorating national economic situation and the working people's falling living standards. Many people in China are beginning to understand that the Beijing leaders' course aimed at preparing for war and strengthening the military-political alliance with imperialism is a serious delaying factor in the way of China's real progress.

'Serious Difficulties'

LD081938 Moscow TASS in English 1724 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 8 Jun, TASS--TASS political news analyst Mikhail Yakovlev writes: Serious difficulties continue in China with the Maoist foundations of the regime preserved. There is unremitting social and political instability, and ideological differences are becoming deeper. The general situation is marked with chronic economic and political instability.

It has been recognized officially that the economic performance of industry and agriculture "cannot be considered as satisfactory". Following the failure of the ambitious "four modernisations" programmes, on which Deng Xiaoping insisted a year ago, the well advertised economic and industrial management reforms are being heavily curtailed.

The fact that social and economic problems remain unresolved is being further aggravated by disagreement in the ruling quarters over some major issues and by continuing political struggle which is becoming, as the HONGQI journal admitted, a bitter war.

There have been particularly acute conflicts in the last six months over economic policy, admission of capitalist elements into Chinese economy as well as over the evaluation of the Cultural Revolution and Mao Zedong's role in Chinese history. There is disagreement also over the distribution of top offices among the ruling elite. If some compromise has been reached in the evaluation of Mao Zedong's role, who is now said to have had more merits than mistakes, strife over other issues does not wane.

Internal conflicts as well as temporary and unstable compromises between groupings in the ruling top over individual issues as well as sudden about-faces in economy and public life have brought forth pessimism and nihilism in the party and society. The credibility gap is widening as far as the ability of the present Beijing leaders is concerned to work out realistic ways and methods of economic development, political stabilisation or achieve social unity.

This is not to say that the Chinese leadership does not look for a way out of this stage of affairs but the attempts are being made on the old Maoist platform.

To overcome difficulties, Beijing has recently been trying to enhance the party's role in social life. The newpaper RENMIN RIBAO admitted that the party had largely lost its authority in the popular masses. The reason is that, as Chinese leaders themselves say, beginning from the Cultural Revolution, the Communinst Party has been increasingly out of contact with the masses. As a result, it has entered the worst organisational crisis in all its history since the crackdown on party organisations during the Cultural Revolution.

In this climate, there are demands for a stronger party leadership, "guiding elements" and even for a stronger Central Committee as well as for major reforms in the structure of upper party echelons. What is at issue, in fact, is the "restoration of the party", as Chinese leaders themselves say, but on the same fallacious platform that has led to its change of character.

Chinese leaders cannot even ensure the normal work of the Central Committee. Its plenary sessions are convened irregularly and are substituted for, as a rule, with what is called working conferences at which this or that conflicting group finds it easier to get the decisions it wants endorsed. Preparations for the scheduled plenary meetings are marked with acute struggle. The organizational disorders in the life of the Communist Party of China are mostly due to the fact that the present CCP leaders have inherited Mao Zedong's attitude to party construction. The party is being swept with continued large-scale purges, held under the slogan of streamlining.

There is a general climate of organizational and ideological mess both in the upper and lower echelons of the Chinese party.

All this testifies to the effect that Chinese leaders have not learned any lessons from the tragedy brought about by Maoism and that the situation in the CCP as well as in the country as a whole remains complicated and unstable. Efforts to achieve unity and cohesion have failed. There has been objective evidence that no way out of the existing situation can be found with Maoism preserved and that dissociation from some of its more odious aspects cannot help solve the pressing cardinal problems that have been facing the country since many years.

Tashkent Commentary

GF080956 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 7 June carries an unattributed commentary entitled "The Situation in the PRC." The commentator recalls that the Beijing press has recently carried reports on the success the PRC has had in achieving its economic targets last year and adds that the information that has been made available to the public does not tally with the true state of affairs in the PRC. The commentator notes: "Compared with the figures in 1977, the PRC industrial output was 6 percent lower last year. Meanwhile, [words indistinct] and power generation have also been considerably less and due to the recent power cuts, one out of every three factories in the PRC has been forced to operate on a 4-day work week. The serious condition of the PRC economy has greatly affected the life of the workers. Currently there are about 30 million unemployed in the PRC."

Stressing that despite what the Beijing leaders have said about the economic situation, "100 million people in that country are faced with starvation" and that regardless of this fact the Beijing leaders are calling for continued sacrifices, the commentator claims: "The main cause of the current situation in the PRC is the policy pursued by Beijing. Because of its ulterior motives, the Beijing leadership has refrained from adopting the basic principles of socialism in its domestic and foreign policies. This has put the PRC back many years."

The commentator claims that instead of exerting efforts to contribute toward the development of the country and toward the welfare of the PRC people, Beijing leaders have chosen to militarize the PRC with a view to creating a great state and adds "The Beijing officials are using brute force to crush the moves made by the workers and [word indistinct] to secure better living conditions."

The commentator concludes: "Because of the policies of the Beijing rulers, conditions of stability and peace do not exist in the PRC."

USTINOV, YEPISHEV ARRIVE IN ULAANBAATAR 8 JUNE

LD080724 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, and Army General Yepishev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, arrived in Ulaanbaatar today on an official friendly visit at the invitation of Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Mongolian People's Great Hural.

Meeting With Tsedenbal

LD081650 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal received Comrades Ustinov and Yepishev today [in Ulaanbaatar]. A friendly conversation took place during which Ustinov, on behalf of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and great friend of the Mongolian people, conveyed to all the workers of the Mongolian People's Republic heartfelt greetings and wished for their further successes in implementing the decisions of the 18th Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Congress.

The same day the Soviet guests paid a visit to Colonel General Abhia, Mongolian minister of defense. They laid wreaths at the monument to Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the tomb of Sukhe-Bator and Choybalsan, and also at the monument to the Soviet soldiers on (?Zaytan) Hill.

MONGOLIA'S MAYDAR LAUDS SOVIET-MONGOLIAN UNITY

LD080957 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 May 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by D. Maydar, member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] Council of Ministers: "Vistas of Cooperation"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar--The idea put forward in the CPSU Central Committee report to the party's 26th congress about the need to supplement the coordination of our countries' plans with the coordination of economic policies as a whole and to undertake a rapprochement of the structures of economic mechanisms, the further development of direct links between departments and enterprises participating in cooperation, the creation of joint firms, and so forth is an idea close to the hearts of the socialist community countries and one which makes sense to them. The next two 5-year plans will be a period of intensive cooperation among the fraternal countries in the sphere of production, science and technology.

For People's Mongolia, which is successfully making the transition from feudalism to socialism, cooperation with the Soviet Union and the latter's comprehensive and selfless help have been and remain a specially important factor in overcoming the former backwardness in the economy, culture and everyday life, a factor in the dynamic completion of the building of a socialist society. It can be said, without fear of exaggeration, that starting from the stormy year of 1921 when our people's state was born and right up to the present day there has not been, in the whole of these 60 years, and there is not any sphere of our life in which we have not felt the reliable and loyal support of the Soviet people, with whom we have been together in battle and in labor.

Suffice it to say that the enterprises which have been built within the framework of Soviet-Mongolian cooperation now account for over half the total volume of industrial and agricultural products produced in the country. During the Sixth 5-Year Plan alone many major installations of the ore-mining, fuel and energy, light and food industry, of transportation, communications, agriculture and so forth were commissioned in our country with economic help from the Soviet Union. The Mongolian central power system has been linking into the East Siberian unified power system, which is of exceptionally important significance for the dynamically developing Mongolian economy. Moreover, the Soviet Union is giving People's Mongolia tremendous help in building new residential blocks in Ulaanbaatar, two house-building combines, radio broadcasting stations, television receiving installations and other installations.

We know that rendering this selfless fraternal help is not easy for the Soviet people, who, by strenuous efforts in all sectors of the labor front, are seeking to increase the economic potential of their own motherland and at the same time to strengthen the material and technical base of all the socialist community countries. The peoples of the fraternal countries see in this sincere support the Soviet people's profound devotion to revolutionary ideals and a most striking manifestation of proletarian internationalism.

As was stressed at the 26th CPSU Congress, on all the major problems of socioeconomic development and international policy a fundamental unity of views has been firmly established between the fraternal countries which is the result of constant cooperation between our parties and is our common achievement.

An important stage in the further broadening and deepening of Mongolian-Soviet cooperation was the intergovernmental agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the MPR and the USSR for 1981-85 and the long-term trade agreement between our countries, signed on the basis of the coordination of the state plans of the two countries. The volume of economic assistance given by the Soviet Union for the MPR's social and economic development is being doubled in comparison with the previous 5-year plan. This assistance will be channeled primarily into strengthening the material and technical base of agriculture--in particular livestock raising--into ensuring the preferential development of the new fuel and energy sector, the ore-mining and other sectors of industry, into raising the standard of health care, science and culture and into building housing and cultural and consumer amenities. It is a question of constructing and modernizing many dozens of major national economic installations. As a result, an important new contribution will be made to raising the country's economic potential and the material and cultural standard of working people, and the MPR's participation in the international socialist division of labor will increase.

The resolution of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo "On the Results of the Crimean Meeting Between Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal, First Secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and Chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, and Comrade L. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium," which took place in August 1980, noted that the development of Mongolian-Soviet cooperation and the increasing of its effectiveness are a guarantee of the rapprochement and cohesion of the Mongolian and Soviet peoples in every way and of the further deepening and expansion of their comprehensive ties in all spheres of social life.

The fruitful bilateral cooperation between our countries is being enriched from year to year with new forms and content. Life has convincingly shown the advantages and mutual benefit deriving from the creation of big joint ore-enriching enterprises and associations like the Erdenet Mongolian-Soviet copper and molybdenum combine or the Mongolsovtsvetmetall joint economic association engaged in prospecting for and extracting fluorite and nonferrous metals in Mongolia.

The principle of equal rights and mutual advantage triumphs at these enterprises. Problems that arise in the process of cooperation are resolved in concert taking into account the interests of each of our countries and of the common tasks of the socialist community.

The process of rapprochement and consolidation between the Soviet Union and People's Mongolia is developing successfully. Coordination of the two countries' state plans has been carried out for the current 5-year period and for the first time in the history of our country a master scheme for development and deployment of the MPR's production forces has been elaborated by joint efforts for the period up to 1990. Great work is being carried out to create a unified system of standards and technical conditions for the produce from agriculture and a number of sectors of industry and these are being intensified on the basis of USSR and CEMA standards. Our state statistics, the finance and banking system, legislation, the legal service and much else are being improved.

The process of gradual rapprochement of the socialist countries of socialism is part of the fundamental natural pattern of development of the world socialist system. It does not obliterate specifically national features and historical peculiarities of development. It serves the indestructible commonality of the fraternal countries' vital interest.

In March 1971 a general agreement was signed between the MPR and the USSR Governments on the procedure for implementing direct ties between the individual sectorial ministries and departments of the two countries for the purpose of making effective use of Soviet economic aid in the development of the Mongolian national economy and improving the work of individual enterprises. This was the first agreement of its kind in the history of mutual relations between socialist countries. Up to the present time, direct ties have been established between 18 MPR ministries and departments and 26 USSR ministries and departments in the process of implementing the accords. They are successfully cooperating in the sphere of science and technology, exchanging information and working out measures to improve the efficiency of individual sectors of the MPR national economy in the speediest assimilation of production capacities, created with the help of the Soviet Union, and to improve product quality. Exchange tours by specialists for studying and introducing achievements and advanced experience and for giving help in training skilled cadres have become commonplace.

Direct ties between enterprises, economic organizations and scientific research and educational establishments will be established and expanded on the basis of the existing links between ministries.

The MPRP attaches special significance to the systematic study and introduction of advanced Soviet experience, which is a reference point and a model of the communist attitude to labor, and also to the struggle to build a new society. In carrying out this tremendously important work, we are orienting working people primarily toward utilizing the fraternal country's experience for achieving their own real results. And this will be the practical contribution of each working person to the implementation of the idea of the rapprochement of our countries in every way.

Direct ties between the aymags (oblasts) and cities of the MPR and the USSR are becoming widespread in our countries. Some 18 aymags and 3 cities in our country maintain direct relations with 14 oblasts and 3 cities of the Soviet Union. These ties open up broad possibilities for purposeful and planned exchanges of work experience between party, state and public organizations and promote the improvement of the leadership of the national economy. As a result, M. Zlobin's methods of team autonomous finance, the Saratov system of improving production efficiency, the experience of the collective of the Shchekino chemical combine and of the party organization of Ipatovskiy Rayon in Stavropolskiy Kray, the experience of using the comprehensive system of quality control elaborated in Lvovskaya Oblast and many other interesting initiatives have been introduced in Mongolia.

All this has a great, positive influence on the development of our economy and provides a powerful new stimulus to the increase in the quantitative and qualitative indicators of the basic sectors of industry and agriculture.

As early as 1981 we plan to increase the numbers of livestock by at least 2 percent and to rear 9 million head of young animals, to increase gross industrial production by 9.5 percent in comparison with last year and the national income by 9 percent; three-fourths of this increase must be obtained by increasing labor productivity.

A guarantee of the fulfillment of the plans is the heightened efficiency and success of our labor and the utmost expansion of cooperation with the fraternal countries and primarily the Soviet Union.

The CPSU Central Committee Accountability Report to the 26th congress pointed out that our cooperation is encompassing ever new fields. An example of this is the Intercosmos program. The cosmonauts of the socialist countries, while working for science and the national economy, are at the same time also fulfilling a political mission of tremendous significance. Vivid new evidence of this was provided by the flight of the international Soviet-Mongolian crew on board the Salyut-6--Soyuz T-4--Soyuz-39 orbital scientific research complex and the successful joint work of our fraternal countries' cosmonauts in circumterrestrial orbit. This heroic flight, accomplished on the eve of the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution, is a remarkable example of the great vital force of the Leninist ideals of friendship and cooperation between the peoples. By participating directly in the research and experimental work being carried out in the context of the Intercosmos program, the MPR has the opportunity to effect progress at a still faster rate in all spheres of socialist building.

The 18th congress of Mongolian communists, which opens on 26 May, will examine the important tasks for the further development of the material and technical base of socialism in the MPR. The guarantee of the implementation of socioeconomic transformations in our country and the reliable guarantee of successful progress is provided by the selfless labor of the Mongolian people guided by the MPRP, the comprehensive and fraternal help of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries of socialism and the invaluable experience accumulated by them in building a new society.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON AFGHAN LAND REFORM RESOLUTION

LD081023 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 81 p 5

[Leonid Mironov "Commentator's Column: "Important Task"]

[Text] Kabul--The DRA [Democratic Republic of Afghanistan] Revolutionary Council Presidium has adopted a resolution cancelling the debts of 860,000 peasant families to the state under the land tax for 1978 through 1981, that is, during the existence of the people's system in the country. The total sum of these debts was 722 million afghanis. The waiver affects 4.3 million rural inhabitants. Agricultural workers speaking at meetings in cooperatives and on state farms and at village gatherings these days express unanimous thanks to the revolutionary authorities.

About 85 percent of Afghanistan's population are peasants. Agriculture is the main sector of the Afghan economy. That is why the DRA revolutionary authorities view agrarian reform as the pivot of all socioeconomic transformations.

At the first stage of the land reform, 296,000 landless peasants families received plots of land. A special working commission was created within the DRA Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform to elaborate specific proposals for measures for the second stage of the reform. As the recent Fifth PDPA Central Committee Plenum pointed out, the gradual implementation of democratic land reform will continue the solution of the important task that is the all-round consolidation of the alliance of workers and peasants with a view to defending and further developing the revolution. The land reform does not abolish private land ownership. The state will give every encouragement to every owner to manage his farm efficiently and increase the production of marketable output.

Despite the complex internal political situation and the constant intrigues of internal and external counterrevolution, the PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] Central Committee and the DRA Government have recently implemented a series of measures aimed at ensuring the further growth of agricultural production output, the raising of incomes, and the easing of the peasants' financial position.

The Afghan peasants' growing support for the DRA Government's agrarian policy is helping to strengthen the revolutionary authorities throughout the country.

BAKU COMMENTS ON UNDECLARED WAR AGAINST DRA

GF070443 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Unattributed commentary: "The Undeclared War Against the DRA"]

[Text] The Afghan press has published new reports on successful moves to eliminate bands of robbers who are being sent into the DRA [Democratic Republic of Afghanistan] from foreign countries. Large quantities of U.S., PRC and Pakistani arms have been confiscated with the help of the local people and through radical measures that have been taken.

The Afghan people are dealing hard blows to the intruders. People throughout the country are actively helping the army neutralize the counterrevolutionaries.

Contrary to the fabrications of the Western press, the solidarity of patriotic people in the DRA is being successfully (?maintained). The Afghan people strongly support the view that the National Fatherland Front should be organized and strengthened.

All this is increasing the anger of the DRA's enemies. (?Developments) indicate that the undeclared war against the Afghan people has taken a new and dangerous turn.

Following President Reagan's statement that the United States is prepared to supply arms to Afghan counterrevolutionaries, the latter have been observed to have taken substantial measures aimed at escalating their attacks on the DRA. Meanwhile, the U.S. Government is endeavoring to put into practice the agreement that would formalize its military and political alliance with Pakistan. Washington has clearly made it known that it intends to turn Pakistan into a strategic springboard from which it would be able to wage its undeclared war against the DRA. Recently it allocated $100 million to Pakistan so that that country would agree to its terms. Furthermore, the U.S. Government has offered Islamabad $2.5 billion to purchase arms from the United States over the next 5 years. Pakistan will be giving part of these arms to the bands of robbers which operate against the DRA. A base has been set up in Peshawar, northern Pakistan, where tens of thousands of counterrevolutionaries are being trained by CIA agents before being sent into the DRA.

Beijing is also very active in the offensive against the DRA. The PRC is arming Afghan counterrevolutionaries and PRC experts are operating in special (?camps). So that it can continue supplying arms to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries, the PRC is maintaining its military aid to Pakistan.

PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit to Islamabad is above everything else [words indistinct]. Washington and Beijing on the other hand have chosen Pakistan as their foothold for the purpose of waging their undeclared war against the DRA and maintaining their hostilities against India in the Indian Ocean region. All this is the conclusion drawn by commentators from the visits paid to Pakistan by PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang and U.S. Undersecretary of State James Buckley.

ENVOY VIEWS 'ENCOURAGING' RELATIONS WITH PAKISTAN

OW071816 Hong Kong AFP in English 1806 GMT 7 Jun 81

[Text] Karachi, 8 Jun [date as received] (AFP)--Soviet ambassador in Pakistan, Mr. V.S. Smirnov, said here tonight that Pakistan has agreed to hold political consultations with the Soviet Union on the agenda of the forthcoming session.

Speaking at a dinner hosted by local businessmen in his honour, the Soviet ambassador said there were encouraging signs of improvement in the political, economic, cultural and trade relations between Pakistan and the Soviet Union.

He referred to a recent talk with Pakistan President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Rawalpindi at which bilateral relations were discussed in depth.

The two sides had also agreed to conclude a cultural exchange agreement for the next two years.

Further Report

BK080709 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] The Soviet ambassador to Pakistan, V. Smirnov, has said that encouraging prospects exist for improving political, economic and cultural relations between Pakistan and the Soviet Union. Addressing a reception in Karachi last night, he said his country wants a 300-percent increase in trade with Pakistan. He said although the Soviet Union's overall foreign trade increased by 5 percent this year, its trade with Pakistan increased by 27 percent.

The Soviet ambassador reiterated the Soviet Union's proposal that it is willing to set up a tractor components plant and a thermal power station. He mentioned his recent meeting with President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and said during the talks both sides expressed a desire to improve relations.

FORTHCOMING INDIAN-PAKISTANI TALKS DISCUSSED

LD052322 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Vladlen Mikhaylov commentary]

[Text] Next Monday, Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao is to leave for Pakistan on an official visit. Vladlen Mikhaylov of Radio Moscow writes: The forthcoming talks between the foreign ministers of India and Pakistan attract great attention in Asia, because the relations between the two countries influence the situation in the whole continent.

India has been trying to settle its differences with Pakistan in a constructive way. This fully meets the national interests of both countries. Relations between them have, in recent years, been rather tense. This is the result of the persistent efforts of the United States and China to undermine the normalization process in the area. They have always tried to prevent India and Pakistan from solving their problems by negotiation. With political and military rapprochement between Washington and Beijing growing, they give increasingly greater attention to Pakistan as a tool of furthering their strategic schemes.

On the part of the military regime in Islamabad, the schemes are meeting with approval. The United States and China have moved to speedily rearm the Pakistani Army, and in doing so they have their own ends in mind. Having given Pakistan $2 billion worth of sophisticated weapons, China, for one, has established its military presence in the Gilgit Valley. The Karakoram motorway in Pakistan has provided China with access to the Indian Ocean. Beijing now intends to build up its military presence there by setting up a naval base near Karachi. Military bases are also behind the decision of the Reagan administration to grant Pakistan $2.5 billion of military and economic aid over the next 5 years. The United States wants these bases to continue its policy of interfering in the affairs of the independent nations of southwest Asia. And this interference is taking place at this very moment. Washington and Beijing are using Pakistani territory to wage an undeclared war against Afghanistan.

Pakistan's involvement in the strategic schemes of the United States and China is seriously obstructing the process of normalization in South Asia. And naturally, the massive injections of offensive weapons to Pakistan have negatively influenced its relations with India. Most Pakistani divisions, armed with new destructive weapons, are to be stationed close to the Indian border. The Indians are forced to recall the tragic consequences of the last military conflict with Pakistan. The Indian public sees the attempts by the secret services of Pakistan, the United States and China to destabilize the situation in the Indian states of Jammu and Kashmir as a departure from the Simla decisions.

In a nutshell, the difficulties in Pakistani-Indian relations result from Washington's and Beijing's policies of building up their military presence in the region and of bringing Pakistan under their control. These policies run counter to the interests of the Pakistani people and other nations of Asia. The nations want Pakistan and India to return to the Simla spirit. They want the tension in Asia's south to be defused.

BREZHNEV SENDS CONDOLENCES ON ZIAUR RAHMAN'S DEATH

LD081021 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 81 p 1

[Text] To His Excellency Mr M. Abdus Sattar, acting president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

Please accept my sincere condolences on the tragic death of Ziaur Rahman, president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. I ask you to convey my deep sympathy to the relatives and friends of the deceased.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

BYCHOV HINTS POSSIBLE PRC HAND IN BANGLADESH PLOT

LD081421 Moscow TASS in English 1312 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Report by TASS correspondent A. Bychkov]

[Text] Dacca, 8 Jun, TASS--The Premier of the State Council of China Zhao Ziang ended his visit to Bangladesh after a tour of Pakistan and Nepal. Commenting on Zhao Ziang's visit to Dacca, local political observers draw attention to the fact that the visit came only a week after the tragic death of the President of Bangladesh Ziaur Rahman at the hands of conspirators. It is noted here that the trip was made in order to "assure" Bangladesh that China was not involved in the plot. However, it is an open secret here that Major General A. Manzur who led the plot maintained close contacts with Chinese separatists and terrorists Maoist organisations operating in the south of the country.

The newspaper SATURDAY POST writes that it will not be an unexpected revelation of those who actively opposed the independence of Bangladesh with the tacit approval of their foreign masters are caught red-handed. It is commonly known that China and the United States not only supported Pakistan which pursued a policy of genocide with regard to the people of Bangladesh who rose to independence struggle in 1971, but in every way tried to isolate the emergent state thenceforth and to hinder its independent development.

Local observers also noted that the Embassy of China in Dacca showed unusual activity during the recent crisis. On the eve of the assassination of Ziaur Rahman, General Manzur's brother--a member of the pro-Maoist party "Purba Bangla Samjabadi Dal"--fled from Dacca. The progressive press has more than once warned about the potential danger of the activities of pro-Beijing separatists who were nurturing plans to establish puppet state on the territory of Bangladesh and India--a state which would be obedient to Beijing. The activisation of the Maoists and their teaming up with the extreme right-wing Moslem religious groupings, such as "Jamaate Islam" causes concern among the public of Bangladesh.

INDIAN SHIPPING MINISTER PATIL VISITS ODESSA

LD090827 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 81 p 4

[TASS report: "A Lifeline"]

[Text] Odessa, 21 May--The Soviet-Indian Merchant Shipping line is a lifeline for my people, said Virendra Patil, Indian minister of shipping and transport, who headed the Indian delegation at a meeting of transport industry workers from both countries to mark 25 years of cooperation on the line which ended here today. "We regard the Soviet Union not just as a reliable trading partner but also as a proven loyal friend," the minister stressed. "The quarter of a century of the bilateral link's successful operation is convincing evidence of this. The volume of freight handled in this period has increased almost tenfold." On the basis of the meeting's results a protocol was signed.

INDIAN MILITARY DELEGATION VISITS UZBEK SSR

GF050940 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] A delegation of representatives from the Indian military [words indistinct] is visiting the Uzbek SSR. The delegation is headed by the commodore of Indian Naval Forces. The guests have placed wreathes at the unknown soldier's monument in Tashkent, toured sites of interest in the capital and exchanged views with the members of the Tashkent branch of the Russian [words indistinct] (?committee) and with those of the association for promoting friendly and social relations with foreign countries. The guests have been received by Minavar Tursunov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. They have also visited Samarkand.

SOVIET-POLISH FRIENDSHIP RALLY IN WARSAW REPORTED

LD0910187 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Excerpts] An all-Polish rally of young activists of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society has been held in Warsaw. Here is a report from our correspondent Viktor Analichev:

There is a circle for friendship with the Soviet Union at almost every Polish school, college and vocational training school. Altogether they number more than 20,000, with more than 200,000 students as members. Their representatives have gathered in the capital.

Also at the rally were representatives of the older generation--war veterans, participants in the antifascist resistance movement, the people who laid the foundation of Polish-Soviet friendship and know its value for the Polish people. They could observe with complete satisfaction that their descendants have taken over the relay baton of this tradition of friendship, and that the difficult time which People's Poland is experiencing is further mobilizing the younger generation of Poles for strengthening it and for active propaganda of its ideas.

NIKITOV VIEWS SOVIET-POLISH TRADE BALANCE

LD082300 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1800 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Vladimir Nikitov commentary]

[Text] For several months now Poland has been the focus of attention of bourgeois propaganda. A subject of particular attention of that propaganda is the difficulties experienced by the country. Western radio and press comment in a particular way on the causes of the situation which has arisen and offer prescriptions for healing this state of affairs. They strive to impress on public opinion that the crux of the evil is hidden apparently in the fact of Poland's belonging to the socialist community, in its friendship with the USSR, with which apparently unequal economic contacts have developed.

We have asked scientific worker of the Economics of the World Socialist System Institute, a branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Vladimir Nikitov, to comment. The author writes:

History has often confirmed the correctness of the fact that the USSR is a faithful friend of Poland. Suffice it to recall Soviet help in postwar years, in the period of reconstruction and the restructuring of the Polish national economy. The Soviet-Polish treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, whose 36th anniversary we have recently marked, played an important role in this. To a large extent, it was precisely because of that document that Poland was able to rebuild its economy within a short time and find its place among the 50 most highly industrially developed states of the world.

Now the USSR is also rendering Poland great help in overcoming the existing difficulties. The great significance of this help, both moral and material, was stressed by Polish Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski who headed the Polish delegation to the recent session of the Intergovernmental Commission on Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation in Moscow.

Particularly significant for the development of Polish industry, according to Mieczyslaw Jagielski, are Soviet deliveries of raw and other materials. These are considerable not only in respect to their scope but also because they are arriving regularly, without regard to the market situation.

Nevertheless bourgeois propaganda still spreads lying information concerning Polish cooperation with socialist countries, above all with the USSR, trying to distort the very principles of this cooperation. The main premise, ardently propagated by the West, is the imbalanced nature of cooperation in trade and economy between the USSR and Poland. Among other things, it is being suggested that the USSR sells Poland raw materials at prices higher than those on the capitalist market.

Before we reach for the facts, a few words about the price mechanisms in the CEMA countries. The prices of raw and other materials within the mutual trade turnover of socialist countries are fixed anew each year on the basis of average world prices in the previous 5 years. These are the so-called gradual [stopniowe] prices, independent of the situation on the world market. Thus prices are fixed both for the goods exported by Poland and for those imported by it. This is why the idea of imbalanced trade between Poland and the USSR is absurd.

However, facts speak more clearly than any deliberations. I would not like to overload my commentary with figures, but to illustrate our viewpoint let us quote some of them. (?For instance), the export price of Soviet oil, gas and cotton, or those raw materials whose import from the USSR almost completely covers Poland's needs. Thus in 1980 the price of one ton of oil on the world market was 735 currency zlotys, while Poland imported oil from the USSR at the price of 318 currency zlotys per ton. Thanks to this, savings in 1 year alone amounted to Z5.5 billion. Now a ton of oil on the world market costs more than 800 currency zlotys, while its import from the USSR, with the price of 409 currency zlotys, is still cheaper by half. Matters are similar with gas and cotton: One cubic meter of Soviet gas costs 253 currency zlotys, and on the world market 340. A ton of Soviet cotton cost 5,000 currency zlotys and on the world market 6,000. A similar situation obtains with the prices of cellulose, apatites, aluminum and other raw materials supplied by the USSR.

And now let us analyze the prices of raw materials exported by Poland. For instance, the price of coal is the same as on the world market. Moreover, whereas for the means received by Poland through the sale of 1 ton of coal it can buy in the Soviet Union 0.53 tons of oil, in the West only 0.15 tons. Next, the price of a ton of zinc is approximately 600 currency zlotys higher than that on the world market; [word indistinct] of sulphur is somewhat lower than on the world market. The cause of some differences in the prices of individual goods compared with world prices is basically due to the situation on the capitalist market with its lack of stability in supply and demand. In general, comparisons of prices within CEMA and the capitalist market strikingly show the benefits which Poland has from its trade with the USSR.

With its highly developed industry Poland balances its imports from the USSR mainly through supplies to the Soviet Union of finished products: equipment for industry, ships, road-building machinery, automatic transmission lines, and so forth. The largest suppliers of the USSR are two branches of Polish industry: the shipbuilding and the railcar-building industries. And it is precisely these two industries which Western propaganda selected as the examples on which it strives to prove the imbalanced nature of cooperation with the USSR, maintaining that Soviet clients seemingly receive Polish ships and railcars at prices considerably lower than those on the world market. How does the matter look in fact? According to the data of the Centromor, the ship exporter, and Kolmex, railcar exporter, their products are being sold to the USSR at prices higher than those on the world market by 5-20 percent. It should also be stated that the USSR buys Polish ships and railcars in long series based on long-term agreements, thus guaranteeing constant sales to Polish production.

And now it is time for conclusions. So, the forces hostile to socialism, making use of the present Polish difficulties, aim at slandering the good, friendly relations between Poland and the USSR. As one of the objects of provocative attacks, economic cooperation between our countries was chosen, cooperation which has always been shaped on the basis of complete equality, mutual benefits and friendly assistance reciprocally rendered. The abovementioned facts and figures prove this.

GDR'S SOELLE INTERVIEWED ON TRADE TIES WITH USSR

LD081259 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Jun 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent S. Tousunyan interview with GDR Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle: "Stability and Dynamism"]

[Text] Berlin--In the forthcoming 5-year period trade turnover between the USSR and the GDR will reach a record sum--R58 billion. In a talks with IZVESTIYA's Berlin correspondent, S. Tosunyan, GDR Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle described what broad prospects mutually advantageous trade opened up before our countries and peoples.

[Soelle] The foreign trade ties between the GDR and the USSR are expanding with every passing year. While in 1950 trade turnover between our countries was R311 million--a considerable sum for that time, it must be admitted--in 1980 it was in excess of R9 billion. One day's turnover now is equivalent to one month's mutual deliveries then.

Trade with the Soviet Union occupies the most considerable place in the GDR's foreign trade balance with the Soviet Union. Last year the USSR's share in our trade turnover was 35 percent. In turn the GDR is the Soviet Union's largest trading partner.

The planned and stable national economic development of our countries, long-term cooperation, and collaboration in the sphere of scientific research and production serve as a firm basis for constantly developing mutual commodity deliveries.

Our trade is developing particularly dynamically in the sphere of machinery and equipment deliveries. One-fourth of the machine tools and devices we import now comes from the USSR and this plays an important part in strengthening our national economy's material and technical base. Energy equipment for nuclear and thermal power stations plays a dominant role in these deliveries. These stations will supply our developing industry with electricity.

Almost 20 percent of the machinery, equipment, instruments and articles of the electrical equipment and electronic industry exported from the GDR go to the Soviet Union. They account for two-thirds of our deliveries to the USSR. In some very important sectors like ship building, railcar building, and the production of machine tools, for instance, we have accumulated considerable experience of cooperation and concluded agreements on specialization and coproduction.

In recent years qualitative changes have taken place in our trade relations, imparting even greater dynamism and stability to our trade exchange. Multilateral integration within CEMA together with the division of labor and specialization and coproduction make it possible to link the partners' economic potential even more closely and fruitfully.

Over 110 government and sectorial agreements on cooperation in research work and various fields of production have been concluded between our countries. It may confidently be said that every condition exists for foreign trade between the GDR and the USSR to continue to develop in a planned manner, at an increasing tempo.

In March this year a long-term trade agreement for 1981 through 1985 was signed in Moscow. Trade turnover between our countries will reach R58 billion over this period. World trade has never before known a long-term agreement on such a scale. It envisages that the development of trade turnover in the next 5-year period will be determined by the sectors of paramount significance for scientific and technical progress. This concerns primarily output from machine building, the electronic, electrical equipment and chemical industries and precision instrument building.

Mutual commodity deliveries envisaged for this period have decisive significance for the national economy's stable development and for meeting the GDR population's requirements. We receive from the Soviet Union in large quantities and on advantageous terms raw materials and energy resources, including oil, natural gas, coal, pulp timber materials, and cotton. Deliveries of machinery and equipment from the USSR will be continued. In turn deliveries of commodities from the GDR will serve as a contribution to the fulfillment of the great tasks facing Soviet enterprises in the new 5-year period. Exports of equipment from the GDR will promote the development of the most important sectors of Soviet industry.

By 1985 our republic will have supplied the USSR with presses, machine tools, equipment for metallurgical enterprises, railroad cranes, ships, agricultural machinery, passenger cars, and a large quanitity of textile and printing machinery.

The agreement also envisages deliveries from the GDR of a wide range of consumer goods--articles of the textile industry, furniture, glass and porcelain articles, film, domestic electric appliances, lamps, toys and musical instruments.

The new long-term agreement will have great political significance for us. It was signed on the eve of the 10th SED Congress, which determined further paths in building a developed socialist society in the GDR. The agreement serves as confirmation of the idea expressed in the greetings speech delivered at the 26th CPSU Congress by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council: "Our parties, states and peoples are reliable allies, fellow fighters and friends. This fraternal alliance is the foundation of our successes. So it has been, is now and always will be."

POWER INDUSTRY AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH GDR IN MOSCOW

LD052335 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1626 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 5 Jun (ADN)--A protocol for 1982 providing for, among other things, extensive exports of Soviet installations and equipment for the GDR's power industry was signed in Moscow on Friday. It is based on the long-term government agreement on cooperation for the construction of industrial enterprises and other projects, and for the delivery of complete installations from the USSR during the period 1981-85.

According to the protocol during the coming year the GDR will receive installations and equipment for nuclear and thermal power stations, in particular for the extension of the Bruno Leuschner power station at Freifswald and for the Jaenschwalde thermal power station in Cottbus Bezirk. The protocol also provides for the delivery of equipment and material for geological work, for the building industry, the wood pulp and paper industry and for the metallurgical industry of the GDR. On the same day an agreement was concluded concerning the development, construction and delivery of Soviet particle accelerators for use in GDR industry and medicine, and on the delivery of equipment and apparatus from the GDR for the construction of these accelerators in the USSR. The document was signed by the GDR minister of coal and power, Wofgang Mitzinger, and the chairman of the USSR State Committee for Utilization of Atomic Energy, Andronik Petrosyants.

PELSHE RECEIVES CPCZ CONTROL COMMISSION CHAIRMAN

LD090759 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--On 3 June A.Ya. Pelshe, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, received M. Capka, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission, who was passing through Moscow, and had a conversation with him which took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

I.S. Gustov, deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, was present at the conversation. On the same day M. Capka met and talked with G.F. Sizov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission.

GRISHIN RECEIVES KAPEK-LED CPCZ DELEGATION

LD081628 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] Grishin, members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, received a delegation today from the Prague CPCZ City Committee, headed by Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the city committee. The guests learned of the activities of the capital's party organization, which are directed toward implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and achieved the successes of Moscow's working people in socialist competition for the fulfillment, ahead of schedule, of the tasks of the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

PRAVDA CITES HUNGARY'S KADAR ON DETENTE, PEACE

LD081017 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--Budapest, 30 May--J. Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, has delivered a speech at the 10th Hungarian Communist Youth League Congress underway here. He paid great attention to problems of the international situation.

Describing the situation in the world, J. Kadar stressed that it has been exacerbated in recent years. Imperialist circles are clinging obstinately to the plan to deploy U.S. missiles in West Europe. The U.S. President stated recently that he intends to hold talks with the Soviet Union, but from a position of strength. This intention is based on a failure to understand the real situation in the world. The Soviet Union and the socialist states cannot be talked to from a position of strength. The leaders of the Western world could do worse than to study the experience of history.

We are sure, J. Kadar said, that the first and most important international issue in which all mankind and all peoples of the world are interested is the issue of how to avoid war. That possibility exists, and it lies only in the consolidation of peace and the intensification and expansion of detente. In that respect the socialist countries pursue an honest, correct policy. They believe that states must ensure security with the lowest possible level of armaments. This is expressed remarkably well in the proposals for talks on a wide range of issues put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and in the Soviet approach to the problem of eliminating the danger of war.

The MSZMP, the Hungarian Government and our country's public warmly welcomed and fully approve the Soviet Union's proposals. Side by side with the Warsaw Pact states and the forces of peace and progress, Hungary is waging a struggle to implement these proposals. We believe, J. Kadar said, that we can prevent the unleashing of a new world war, that the detente process will be continued in international relations and that we shall preserve peace in our world.

TIKHONOV AWARDED BULGARIA'S GEORGI DIMITROV ORDER

LD051305 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--Sofia, 1 Jun--A Bulgarian State Council decree has been published here on the award of the Order of Georgi Dimitrov to N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, for his great service in developing fraternal friendship and economic cooperation between Bulgaria and the USSR.

ANDREYEV VIEWS PCF ROLE IN MITTERRAND'S FRANCE

LD060044 Moscow in French to Europe 1730 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] The French Communist and Socialist Parties have reached a political agreement in connection with the legislative elections to be held on 14 and 21 June. Vladimir Andreyev comments: Because of the deepening of the crisis and the implementation by the capitalist government of a policy of austerity, the situation of the working masses has markedly deteriorated over the past few years. The number of unemployed exceeds 1.5 million, the rate of inflation remains very high and the cost of basic necessities and services is rising. The new president has on several occasions said that he intends to introduce in the near future a number of urgent social and economic measures. The basic minimum wage has already been raised and plans are being formulated to cut down on unemployment and east the fiscal burdens. Other complicated sociopolitical and economic problems still remain to be dealt with. On what does the realization of this program depend? On the hopes of the workers and all those who contributed to the victory of Francois Mitterrand. It depends on the unity of all the forces which today constitute the presidential majority, first and foremost the unity of socialists and communists.

The Communist Party has played a major role in the success of Francois Mitterrand. Heeding the call of the party's leadership, close to 4.5 million communists voted for Francois Mitterrand in the second round of the presidential elections. The communists are also prepared to play their part in bringing about the victory of the left in the legislative elections. The proposals are clear. French political observers are drawing attention to the constructive and responsible attitude of the French Communist Party. It is not formulating anything that cannot be implemented. The party is addressing itself to the most urgent problems--the struggle against unemployment, stimulating production, improving conditions for the workers and reducing social inequalities. The disinterested efforts of the French communists in the days of the popular front and after the liberation had a decisive influence on the implementation of important changes in the interests of the workers and the entire working class. The social security system, paid holidays and trade union rights were measures implemented at the time.

The French Communist Party is a profoundly national force closely linked to the life and interests of the workers. Today, joint actions by the left are needed more than ever before. France is undergoing a crisis, the international situation has worsened. The bourgeois elements will not lay down their arms. Far from it. They will try to seek revenge for the failure in the presidential elections. They will try to keep their majority in the National Assembly and to prevent the implementation of new policies. Democratic opinion in France wants the forces of the left, first and foremost the communists and the socialists, to find a common language and on the basis of their party programs to reach agreement in the interests of the workers and of the whole nation.

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES DKP'S HERBERT MIES

LD090819 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Herbert Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party

Dear Comrade Mies:

I send you cordial congratulations on your election as chairman of the German Communist Party. I wish you success in this responsible post--for the sake of the triumph of the cause of peace, disarmament and detente and and in the interests of FRG working people and mutual understanding and cooperation between the FRG and USSR peoples. I am convinced that fraternal relations between our parties will continue to be strengthened.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee

VOSS DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SEW CONGRESS

LD051153 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 May 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Return of Delegation"]

[Text] On 19 May a CPSU delegation led by A.E. Voss, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee, returned to Moscow after taking part in the work of the Sixth Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin.

PCP DELEGATION STUDIES AGRICULTURAL WORK

LD090755 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 81 p 4

[Unattributed report: "At the Invitation of the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] A Portuguese Communist Party (PCP) Delegation was in the Soviet Union 26 May through 2 June at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

The delegation had detailed conversations at the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture Department, the Krymskiy Ukrainian Obkom and Moskovskaya Oblast party organizations and familiarized itself with forestry work in various parts of the country and with the life of Soviet working people.

The Portuguese comrades rated highly the Soviet people's experience and achievements in communist building and the foreign policy initiatives put forward by L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress to avert the threat of war and strengthen universal peace.

PORTUGAL SIGNS PROTOCOL, COMMISSION ENDS WORK

LD070206 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1445 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] Lisbon, 6 Jun (TASS)--The mixed Soviet-Portuguese trade commission had ended its work here.

The joint protocol notes that the session took place in a spirit of mutual understanding and in a businesslike atmosphere. The results and prospects of Soviet-Portuguese trade and economic relations were examined during the talks. The delegations noted the noticeable increase in the volume of trade turnover and expansion of the circle of goods supplied. They expressed their intention to continue efforts aimed at the further development of mutually advantageous trade. The two sides also expressed their readiness to help firms and organizations participate in exhibitions and in activities designed to familiarize the latter with the export opportunities offered by the two countries.

W. Marques, secretary of state for foreign trade, who headed the Portuguese delegation at the talks, expressed satisfaction with the results of the work of the commission. "The main thing, in my view, is that the session provided a basis for future cooperation," he said.

The Soviet Union is Portugal's largest trading partner among the socialist countries. It provides 70 percent of Portuguese imports from the CEMA member countries and receives 56 percent of Portuguese exports to those countries.

FOREIGN TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN FINLAND

LD082053 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1205 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] Helsinki 8 Jun (TASS)--Today a Soviet delegation led by Yuriy Brezhnev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR first deputy minister for foreign trade, arrived in Finland.

The delegation will take part in the fourth meeting of the working group on transport and communications of the standing Intergovernmental Soviet-Finnish Commission on Economic Cooperation.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON OGARKOV'S RETURN FROM FINLAND

LD051525 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 May 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Return Home"]

[Text] The official visit of Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister, who has been in Finland at the invitation of Gen L. Sutela, commander in chief of Finland's Defense Forces, has ended.

During his stay in the country Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov made a trip to southern Finland, saw the sights of the city of Helsinki and visited certain troop units.

N.V. Ogarkov was received by President Urho Kalevi Kekkonen of Finland.

During the visit meetings and conversations took place between Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov and Defense Minister I. Aikas and Gen I. Sutela.

On 30 May Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov left for home. He was seen off at Helsinki Airport by Gen I. Sutela and other Finnish military leaders. The sendoff party included V.M. Sobolev, USSR ambassador to Finland.

Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov returned to Moscow the same day. He was met at Shermetyevo Airport by Army gen V. I. Petrov, commander in chief of the Ground Forces and USSR deputy defense minister, and other Soviet generals, admirals and officers.

The welcoming party included E. Tililikainen, Finland's charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR.

BRIEFS

AVIATION MINISTER TO FRANCE--Minister of Civil Aviation Boris Bugayev today left for Paris to attend the international exhibition of aviation and space equipment and to participate in talks on the development of cooperation between the Soviet Union and France. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 6 Jun 81 LD]

ISRAELI ATTACK ON IRAQI NUCLEAR PLANT CONDEMNED

Report on Bombing

LD081806 Moscow TASS in English 1801 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Jun, TASS--The Council of Iraq's Revolutionary Command today issued a statement here saying that on June 7 at 18:37 local time Israeli aircraft attacked Baghdad to strike at Iraqi nuclear targets.

The statement made no mention of the consequences of the air raid or the degree of damage caused to the nuclear plant.

Washington, 8 Jun, TASS--The U.S. State Department issued a statement saying Israel had informed the Reagan administration yesterday of its attack on a nuclear reactor in Iraq. State Department spokesman Fisher said there was evidence that the attack involved air planes supplied by the U.S. White House Deputy Press Secretary Speakes confirmed that President Reagan had been informed of the Israeli air raid on Iraq.

Japanese Condemn Act

LD090838 Moscow TASS in English 0739 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Tokyo, 9 Jun, TASS--Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda today strongly condemned the barbarous bombing of the territory of Iraq by Israeli aviation.

He stated that the Japanese Government expresses an extreme regret over Israel's violent actions. Japan, the minister of foreign affairs said, is deeply concerned over increasing tensions in relations between Arab countries and Israel in view of the incident.

The Japanese Government is once again reaffirming its point of view that proliferation of nuclear weapons brings a threat to international peace and is expressing hope that countries which have not yet signed the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty would accede to it in the immediate future.

Indignation in U.S.

LD090844 Moscow TASS in English 0824 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Washington, 9 Jun, TASS--A new unprovoked act by the Israeli military against Arab countries--the bandit attack on Iraqi territory--has aroused profound indignation in the United States. The driector of the American-Arab Antidiscriminatory Committee, Dr James Zogby, described the attack as brazen provocation. He pointed out that the attack on Iraq met with wrath and indignation by the majority of Americans. He called on the Reagan administration and Congress to take urgent measures to suspend further military aid to Tel Aviv in keeping with the American law banning the use of military equipment supplied by Washington for aggression against third countries. The Reagan administration should make it clear to the Israeli prime minister that he cannot use American weapons in such a provocative way for the sake of his political aims.

Chairman of the House International Relations Committee Clement Zablocki described the attack as an extremely irresponsible act. He stressed that the Israeli action will worsen the prospects of Middle East peace and complicate the attempts to settle the Lebanese crisis by peaceful means.

The leader of the Republican majority at Congress, Howard Baker, admitted that Israel's aggression is a serious matter which gives cause for grave concern. He pointed out that the Israeli attack will undoubtedly provoke a negative reaction from Arab countries.

Washington 'Sanctioned' Act

LD091000 Moscow TASS in English 0950 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] New York, 9 Jun, TASS--Israel's undisguised and arrogant aggression against the sovereign Arab state of Iraq was taken not without Washington's sanction. Moreover, it is obvious that this latest act of international piracy has been backed by the present American administration. American television commentators clearly hint that contrary to the official version of the State Department that Washington had not been informed of Israel's preparations for this gangster action, the leadership of the United States administration knew of the plans for a sudden attack by the Israeli airforce in Iraq.

B. Dunsmore, the ABC television diplomatic correspondent, points out that the question of the setting up a nuclear centre in Iraq has long been worrying the United States. Washington has more than once notified France and Italy of its opposition to this construction and called for an end to the cooperation of the two countries with Iraq in this field. The American intelligence service drew the conclusion that Israel was studying the question of destroying the complex and that a blow would be struck against it. The facts show that Tel Aviv did not stop at anything in carrying out this aggressive action. The Israeli air pirates in their criminal action intruded into the airspace of Jordan and twice of Saudi Arabia. CBS correspondent A. Papas draws attention to the fact that the boasted American AWACS planes which had been bought by Saudi Arabia for its anti-aircraft defence could not spot this Israeli air raid of 14 planes. Perhaps the explanation is that the crews of the AWACS planes are exclusively "American".

In the light of all this the post-factum statement which the Department of State made, verbally condemning the Israeli raid is obviously designed to delude the world public opinion regarding the true stand of the U.S. administration as well as to soften the anti-American reaction of the Arab League to that new aggressive act of Israel, for the realisation of which the Israeli command used the aircraft and bombs supplied to it by the United States. Washington's hypocritical stand is another convincing evidence that the U.S. present administration supports and encourages the policy of international terrorism and piracy which Israel has made a state policy.

UN Reactions to Bombing

LD090930 Moscow TASS in English 0910 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Report by TASS correspondent E. Menkes]

[Text] New York, 9 Jun, TASS--Iraq has called on the U.N. Security Council to convene an emergency meeting to examine the question of the flagrant act of Israel's aggression against Iraq with far-reaching consequences for international peace and security.

The international community cannot keep silent on such a serious escalation of the Israeli aggression, stresses the letter to the U.N. secretary general by Iraq's Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi.

Security Council President Munoz Ledo (Mexico) began private consultations with Security Council members on the convocation of the emergency meeting.

Iraq's Acting Permanent Representative to the United Nations Saib A.K. Bafi recalled in a talk with newsmen that the world community repeatedly expressed profound concern in connection with the fact that Israel is continuing its efforts to acquire nuclear weapons. Saib A.K. Bafi pointed out that the Israeli aggression against Iraq will be discussed at an emergency meeting of Arab foreign ministers in Baghdad on June 10.

U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim said that this action runs counter to international law and should be condemned. It should be assessed with full seriousness, also taking into account the consequences which it may have for world peace and security.

Tel Aviv's fresh barbaric crime against one of its neighbours is a heavy price which is being paid by the Middle East peoples for the Camp David deal masked as the so-called "peace making" efforts by the United States the true aim of which is to camouflage the further consolidation of the aggressive axis Washington-Tel Aviv. This is how the peoples regard the bombing of Baghdad by Israeli airforce planes, said Zuhdi at-Tarazi, permanent observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations.

The new aggressive actions by U.S.-backed Israel were strongly criticized at a session of the U.N. ad hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, currently under way here. India's representative Vijai Nambiar expressed solidarity with the Iraqi people and resolutely denounced Israel for terrorism which was made a matter of state policy.

PDRY OFFICIAL, YSP HEAD PAY VISITS TO WARSHIP

Official's Press Conference

LD041113 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 May 81 p 3

[Text] Aden, 28 May, TASS--The official friendly visit to the capital of Democratic Yemen--Aden port--by a detachment of Soviet warships consisting of the cruiser Aleksandr Suvorov and the destroyer Vozbuzhdennyy is continuing. The Soviet sailors have met with representatives of the country's public organizations, familiarized themselves with Aden's history and laid a wreath at a momument to the heroes who died in the struggle for the PDRY's independence.

A press conference was held on board the cruiser Aleksandr Suvorov. It was addressed by Muhammad 'Abd al-Qawi, chairman of the PDRY State Committee for Information. He stressed the important significance of the visit by the detachment of Soviet warships for the consolidation of the relations of friendship and cooperation between Democratic Yemen and the USSR.

YSP General Secretary's Visit

LD090935 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 May 81 p 1

[Text] Aden, 30 May,TASS--'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee, chairman of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] Supreme People's Council Presidium and prime minister of the PDRY, has visited the cruiser Aleksandr Suvorov--the flagship of the detachment of Soviet warships paying an official friendly visit to Democratic Yemen's capital.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad and the persons accompanying him inspected the ship and attended a concert given by the Soviet sailors in honor of the Yemeni guests. He made an inscription in the honored visitors' book, saying that the Soviet ships' visit is an expression of the combat collaboration between the peoples of Democratic Yemen and the Soviet Union and between the two countries' governments and navies. 'Ali Nasir Muhammad expressed wishes for the continued development of the friendly relations between the PDRY and the USSR.

BREZHNEV MEETS ALGERIAN PRESIDENT ON ARRIVAL

LD081416 Moscow TASS in English 1405 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 8 Jun, TASS--Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic and general secretary of the National Liberation Front Party, arrived in Moscow today on an official and friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government.

At the airport he was met by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR foreign minister; Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and by other officials.

MUGABE, SWAPO'S NUJOMA ADDRESS SALISBURY RALLY

LD081936 Moscow TASS in English 1848 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] Salisbury, 8 Jun, TASS--The people of Namibia will defend with arms in hand its lawful rights and gain freedom, said President of the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) Sam Nujoma. Speaking here at a rally of many thousands of people on the occasion of the completion of the week of solidarity with the fighting people of Namibia, he emphasised that SWAPO is prepared to participate in any democratic, genuinely free elections in Namibia under U.N. supervision.

Sam Nujoma sharply condemned the position of the Western countries, above all of the United States, procrastinating the solution of the Namibian problem and trying to disrupt implementation of the U.N. plan. The imperialist powers are obstructing the process of democratic transformations in Namibia, using their right of veto in the U.S. Security Council, he said. We shall not allow a situation to arise in which another power, no matter how mighty it may be, would draw up our constitution for us, Sam Nujoma said. A final decision in the affairs of our state belongs to the majority of the Namibian citizens.

The USA, Britain and France are giving economic, military and political support to the Republic of South Africa because they share with the transnational companies the huge profits obtained in Namibia rich in mineral resources. Thus, obstructing the path of the Namibian people to freedom are the interests of imperialism, above all, American imperialism, he said.

We shall give a maximum of possible military, political and moral support to the struggle of the Namibian people, said Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Robert Mugabe at a meeting. We are not intimidated by the threats emanating from the racists. The people of Zimbabwe is resolved to give a worthy rebuff to the schemes of the apartheid regime.

OSIPOV INTERVIEWS SWAPO LEADER NUJOMA IN SALISBURY

LD051054 Moscow TASS in English 1038 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Salisbury 5 Jun, TASS--"The Soviet Union, its glorious army made the decisive contribution to the rout of Hitler's fascism," it was stated by Sam Nujoma, president of the South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO), on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the commencement of the Soviet Union's Great Fatherland War against fascist Germany. Interviewed by TASS correspondent Aleksandr Osipov, he stressed the tremendous importance of the Soviet people's victory for the further destinies of the whole of mankind. "At the price of the heroic efforts of Soviet people the most dangerous seat of international tension in history was liquidated," said the leader of the Namibian patriots. "The Soviet Army brought freedom to many peoples of the European Continent."

"To please the ruling circles some pseudohistorians in the West are trying to belittle the Soviet Union's role in the liquidation of Hiterism and trying in every way to play down the great heroism, patriotism and internationalism of Soviet people displayed during those difficult years," Sam Nujoma said.

"This is quite understandable. For Nazism is a creation of the capitalist system and it is with it that the hopes of the imperialists for the liquidation of the first country of socialism were linked," Sam Nujoma said. "But the USSR ranged against these plans the moral and political unity of the Soviet people, its cohesion with its vanguard--the Communist Party. The rout of German fascism demonstrated the futility of imperialism's hegemonic ambitions, the hopelessness of all attempts to put back the wheel of history.

The victory of the Soviet people, which resulted in the creation of the world socialist system, exerted the decisive influence on the upsurge of the national-liberation movement in the world. The peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America rose to storm the strongholds of oppression and exploitation."

"For us in Namibia," the SWAPO president noted, "these events served as a signal to launch a resolute struggle against foreign domination. In our struggle we constantly draw inspiration from the rich revolutionary traditions and experience of socialist construction of the USSR and the peoples of other socialist countries--these true friends and allies of all the oppressed peoples of the world."

MIVEDOR HEADS TOGOLESE PARTY DELEGATION VISIT

LD090939 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 May 81 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Delegation's Visit"]

[Text] A delegation of the Rally of the Togolese People (RPT) Party headed by A.H. Mivedor, member of the RPT Politburo and party permanent director, visited our country 16 through 29 May at the invitation of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries. The delegation was received by K.A. Khalilov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and had meetings and conversations at the Soviet committee for solidarity and other public organizations. The guests visited Armenia and took part in activities to mark Africa Liberation Day and the week of solidarity with the struggle of southern Africa's peoples.

The delegation familiarized itself with the Soviet people's achievements and with the CPSU's activity to implement the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. It rated highly the Soviet state's peace-loving foreign policy course and the resolute support by the Soviet Union and the CPSU for the peoples' national liberation struggle, and advocated the further development of Soviet-Togolese relations in the state and public areas. On behalf of G. Eyadema, chairman and founder of the RPT and president of the Republic of Togo, the delegation conveyed best wishes to L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

TANZANIAN PARTY JOURNALISTS CONCLUDE VISIT

LD081557 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--In accordance with the plan for the party ties between the CPSU and the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania [CCM], a group of CCM press and radio workers visited the Soviet Union from 26 May through 3 June. The group had a talk at the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department and at the editorial offices of PRAVDA and SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA, TASS, APN and the USSR Journalists' Union and visited the Azerbaijan SSR.

The Tanzanian party journalists rated highly the CPSU's experience in the leadership of mass media work and noted that the CCM representatives' acquaintanceship with the CPSU's activity serves the cause of further expanding cooperation between the two parties.

COHESION OF USSR NATIONS, ETHNIC GROUPS PRAISED

LD081511 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 May 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The Leninist Friendship of the Peoples"]

[Text] The life of our country's peoples today is bound up with common concerns and patriotic aspirations. Their unity of will and thought is being manifested with new force in the struggle to fulfill the historic 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the 11th 5-Year Plan targets.

The party is leading the USSR peoples along the road of friendship and fraternity, along the course of building up the material and spiritual potential of each republic and its maximum utilization for the entire country's harmonious development. The celebration of its republics' jubilees is a testimony to our mighty international union's loyalty to this Leninist course, comprehensively substantiated in the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, and is a triumph for it.

Soviet people warmly and wholeheartedly celebrated the 60th anniversaries of the Ukraine, Belorussia, Kazakhstan, Armenia, and Azerbaijan, the 40th anniversary of the restoration of Soviet power in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. Celebrations have taken place in sunny Georgia devoted to the glorious jubilee of the republic and its Communist Party. This Soviet socialist republic is a remarkable example of the material and spiritual flowering achieved with the constant support and aid of the great Russian people and entire fraternal family of peoples of the USSR.

"Socialism has brought Georgia true freedom and has aroused the deep-lying creative powers of its people. Like all our republics, over the years of Soviet power it has been transformed out of all recognition," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted in his speech at the ceremonial session in Tbilisi.

The Leninist friendship of the peoples is a powerful force of our society, a force which accelerates its movement toward new, ever-loftier heights of social progress. In recent years a particularly great amount has been done by the party to ensure that the union republics' political equality is backed up by the further equalization of the levels of their economic and cultural development. As a result all the country's peoples have acquired the opportunity to increase their contribution to the common business of communist building. The greater this responsibility, the stronger the great USSR is and the greater its economic and defense might.

Consistently and creatively implementing Lenin's nationalities policy, the party is ensuring at the present stage of creation the intensification of the USSR peoples' international cohesion. The 11th 5-Year Plan opens up new prospects for the all-round rapprochement of nations and ethnic groups, the expansion of their economic and cultural ties, and the development of local initiative in resolving socioeconomic problems according with general state interests. Safeguarding and augmenting the people's wealth, putting the republic's resources to the service of the single fatherland, making the maximum contribution to the formation and implementing of the all-union food program--that is the patriotic and international duty of workers of all nations and ethnic groups.

Firmly and consistently steering a course toward the consolidation of the USSR, our party is resolving questions of the development of each republic and each region, guided by the principles of socialist internationalism. Special significance is attached, under present conditions, to the rational deployment of the country's production forces, the improvement of the management of production, the enhancement of its specialization and sharing, and the transfer of the national economy to intensive development lines. The development of the oil and gas deposits of West Siberia, the building of the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad, the transformation of the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR, the creation of major territorial and production complexes in the country's eastern regions--all this, by augmenting our motherland's economic might, makes even firmer the material foundations for the all-round rapprochement of its nations and ethnic groups.

The cohesion of the multinational army of builders of communism is growing with each 5-year plan. The new historical community of people--the Soviet people--born of socialism, tempered in labor achievements and the struggle for peace, is strengthening. As an indissoluble alliance of all classes and social groups, nations and ethnic groups, this great community is displaying today the great strength of the unity of internationalism and patriotism.

Leninist fraternity, the proud feeling of belonging to the socialist motherland, truly merges the various national voices of differing pitch into a single common symphony. The relations of friendship between the peoples strengthen their spiritual community and moral principles and promote the enhancement of the labor and political activeness of workers of different ethnic groups and the development of socialist competition. It may boldy be asserted that the atmosphere of exhilaration reigning at the 26th CPSU Congress has been conveyed to all peoples of the country.

The party pays unremitting attention to Soviet people's education in a spirit of concern for the interests and prosperity of the entire USSR. Regarding the friendship of the peoples as one of the supreme gains of socialism and one of its most valuable possessions, the party calls on people to cherish it, to wage a principled and uncompromising struggle against negative phenomena in the life of the republics, to pursue a correct cadres policy in each republic and to eradicate resolutely the manifestations of chauvinism or nationalism and localistic tendencies. The international tempering of the rising generation requires special concern from the party, Soviet, Komsomol and trade union organizations. The main thing is to achieve the point where young people are ideologically staunch, have a good knowledge of the senior generations' traditions of friendship and continue them with specific deeds.

Our reality provides numerous convincing examples of the peoples' fraternal unity and mutual aid and the development of inter-nation ties in the course of socialist competition. The skillful use of these examples in lectures, talks and the press and in television and radio broadcasts is an important requirement for all workers on the ideological front.

Closely rallied around the party, the peoples of our country are strong through the commonality of their interests and goals and their relations of fraternal alliance and friendship. In their indestructible union they draw inspiration to fulfill the targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan and the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and they are struggling hand in hand for new successes in communist building.

SOME COMMUNISTS' LENIENCY, AMORAL CONDUCT HIT

LD081447 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 May 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The Communist's Authority and Honor"]

[Excerpts] Soviet people are working persistently on the fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan targets. Wherever its plans are being embodied in reality, it is the communists who set the tone in the large amount of truly nationwide work.

From the 26th CPSU Congress rostrum Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said: "The communists are the truly adamantine pivot of our society, its living soul. They are the people's truly revolutionary vanguard."

Since PRAVDA launched a new rubric, "Party Life: The Communist's Honor and Authority," on its pages, the editorial office has been receiving many letters on this subject. Comrades, including nonparty people, describe those in whom they see models of selfless service to the cause of the party, the cause of the people. They are people of crystal-clear honesty and firm principle, great modesty and spiritual responsiveness.

However, different letters are also coming in. For instance, someone behaves quite well in the workshop yet he seemingly undergoes a transformation outside the factory gates. Or the following instance: A plant director, seeking easily won renown, sets about exaggerating figures, that is, deceiving the state. Another leader constructs a dacha for himself at state expense. Cases of conceit and toadyism, abuses of official positions and drunkenness have still not been eradicated. Mentioning this, the letter-writers recall the demand of the 26th CPSU Congress: Our attitude toward those who behave in an unseemly fashion and violate the party rules and norms of party morality has been, is and will be implacable. There should be no indulgences for anyone when it is a question of our party's honor and authority and the purity of its ranks!

The CPSU Central Committee Committee of People's Control recently checked up on a letter about unseemly behavior by several leading workers of Kanavinskiy Rayon, Gorkiy city. Following an out of town raykom plenum, a dinner was organized with a collective drinking bout at which Yu. Tikhonov, director of the rayon canteens trust, behaved in a particularly amoral fashion. However, the local party organs failed to adopt a principled stance with regard to the incident. Only after the intervention of the Committee of People's Control did the culprits receive their deserved punishment. Raykom First Secretary A. Malyshko received a strict reprimand and an endorsement in his record card. Yu. Tikhonov was expelled from the party.

In analyzing such instances and their causes, the communists are raising the question of the inadmissibility of liberalism and of how it is essential to create everywhere an atmosphere of true implacability toward violations of the party rules. This is perhaps the main idea to be heard in the letters about the communist's honor and authority. Special attention is drawn to the role of the primary party organizations. They are still not all behaving in a militant way when unseemly misdemeanors are committed before their eyes. They frequently wait for steps to be taken "from above." Yet the primary party organizations are invested with the right of control over the activity of the administration or the work of the apparatus and it is important that they should make fuller and better use of it.

The communists have many tested means of education at their disposal. They include party meetings, the discussion of reports on the fulfillment of statutory requirements and individual talks. But are these methods always really effective? No, sometimes these measures are carried out only formally or one-sidedly. Thus, party meetings still sometimes resemble ordinary production conferences and moral problems are submitted at them only extremely rarely. Indeed, even when communists' reports are discussed, it is mainly only their work in production that is examined. Of course, this is very important. However, is it possible to forget how a communist studies, how he deepens his political knowledge, what his behavior is in daily life and in his family, what his moral complexion is like?

The people say: "Safeguard your honor from youth onwards." This idea applies directly to the education of young communists. It is important that from the very first they should be the focus of attention of the party organization, that they should be checked better at their party assignments and that they should be monitored more strictly for observance of discipline and moral norms.

The communist's honor and authority...there is very extensive, profound meaning in these words. After all, the honor and authority of the party organization as a whole depends largely on how each party member works and behaves. That means that the communist is called on by his every step and every act to strengthen daily the authority of his dear party.

EDITORIAL VIEWS ROLE OF COMMUNISTS IN SOVIETS

LD081541 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The Soviets' Strength Lies in Ties With the Masses"]

[Excerpts] The 26th CPSU Congress elaborated with Leninist profundity and comprehensiveness the path for our country's further development.

The congress armed the party and all links in our society's political system with a precise action program. A great role in the implementation of its plans belongs to the organs of socialist people's power.

The soviets of people's deputies, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted at the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session, have joined in the most active way in this truly nationwide work. They consist of more than 50,000 elected organs, more than 2 million deputies and tens of millions of activists. The very figures cited indicate the mighty creative charge at the disposal of the institutes of people's power.

The soviets' strength lies in their close ties with the people's masses. Drawing on the masses' initiative and activeness, they organize people's efforts and channel them into a single stream. In all the activity of organs of power it is important to ensure openness, to inform the population more extensively about their work and decisions and to organize matters in such a way that ispolkoms and deputies systematically give accounts of themselves to the voters and involve them increasingly in direct participation in public affairs.

Democracy and legality are inseparable. Success in any matter is impossible without the accurate observance of state discipline and public order, without a lofty sense of responsibility and firm, conscious discipline on the part of every citizen. It is important to observe the laws precisely and undeviatingly. After all, the law only lives when it is fulfilled by everyone, everywhere. Here the soviets have a great role, being entrusted with ensuring the observance of laws and the maintenance of state and public order.

In Kiev, Tbilisi and Ivanovo great work is being done at people's homes, where attention is being devoted to adolescents. Here cultural institutes and clubs, movie theaters and libraries, museums and stadiums have become centers of education. In residential districts subbotniks [voluntary unpaid Saturday work] to improve public amenities are held frequently, as are mass festivals, apartment block committees and family assistance bodies [sluzhby semi] are in operation and meetings are organized with party and soviet leaders and scientists.

Party committees are called upon to increase still further the role and prestige of local soviets and to help to improve their work and strengthen them with cadres. It is necessary to support deputies' initiative and extend the army of activists. Nearly a million deputies are communists. They are called upon to use their prestige and experience to ensure that every soviet session and every standing commission session becomes a real people's council, a collective quest for the most correct decisions.

It is a high honor for a communist to work on a soviet, but also a great responsibility. Soviets' party groups are called upon to act as vehicles of party influence. It is their duty to display concern for strengthening party and state discipline and for strengthening the verification of execution of party and soviet directives.

Great tasks face the people's elected representatives in the 11th 5-Year Plan. There is no doubt that these tasks will be successfully fulfilled. The guarantee of this is reliable party leadership and the strengthening ties between the soviets and the masses, the working people, whose will and plans they fulfill.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON ROLE OF ARTISTIC CRITICISM

LD081525 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 81 p 1

[Editorial: "United, Multinational"]

[Excerpt] The situation on the cultural front depends to a considerable extent on the state of literary and artistic criticism, on its militancy and scientific and professional standards. Party documents invariably note that it is the duty of criticism to profoundly analyze the phenomena, trends and laws of the artistic process and to promote the broadening of the artist's ideological horizons and the improvement of his skill.

There is a need to step up the role of criticism as a means of molding public opinion and combating drabness and hackwork in art, alien views and concepts and an undiscriminating world outlook.

The sphere of artistic creativity is an arena of the keenest ideological struggle, a struggle for the hearts and minds of millions. True patriots of their socialist homeland, our literary and artistic figures deal a resolute rebuff to imperialist propaganda's provocations, bear aloft the banner of party-mindedness and a popular approach [narodnost], and assert with all the enthusiasm of their creativity the spiritual and moral values of the Soviet way of life. They are heralds of peace and progress and fighters against all forms of reaction and fascism. Socialist realist art, premeated by humanism and historical optimism, counters the bourgeois West's "mass culture," which tramples human dignity and sows disbelief in man's strength and future.

The successes of Soviet literature and art and the intensification of the process of whereby our fraternal peoples' national cultures mutually influence and enrich each other demonstrate with the utmost force the fruitfulness of the Leninist course of the party, which treats the artistic intelligentsia solicitously and respectfully and orients it toward resolving lofty creative tasks and taking the most active part in the people's historic achievements.

It is a matter of honor for every creative worker to make a worthy contribution to enriching the country's artistic treasury and improving the people's cultural living standards.

KGB POLITICAL OFFICIAL SPEAKS ON BORDER GUARDS DAY

LD090146 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1540 GMT 28 May 81

[Speech given by Maj Gen A.M. Latyshev, chief of the Political Directorate of the KGB Border Guard Troops, on Border Guards Day]

[Excerpts] The imperialists' special services are intensifying their undermining activities, trying everything to sabotage the socialist system from the inside; they are slandering socialism. Beijing's policy is getting closer to that of the forces of international imperialism and reaction. All this makes it necessary to improve the protection of our borders and increase vigilance in every way.

Every thought and deed of the Border Guards is motivated by one concern--to prevent anyone from violating the border of the Soviet Union with impunity. They marked the past year with new successes in their military and political studies. According to socialist competition results, some units have been awarded Challenge Red Banners of the Military Council of Border Guard Troops; hundreds of Border Guards have been presented government awards for fulfilling their service tasks. Thousands of soldiers, sailors, sergeants, noncommissioned officers, and warrant officers have won the honorable right to wear Outstanding Border Guard, Outstanding Soviet Army Man and Outstanding Navy Man badges.

Protecting the peaceful labor of the Soviet people, the Border Guards constantly display high vigilance and courage. Here is a recent case which occurred at a border post commanded by Captain (Kadatskiy). A local resident warned that some unknown person had appeared and the border post quickly responded to the alert. Within a minute a car with an emergency group raced to designated area. It was the middle of the night. There was heavy rain and a strong wind and the Border Guards had to move along the slippery edge of a stepp cliff; they had to crawl in some places, but everything was done quickly and efficiently. Upon seeing that resistance was futile, the border violator gave himself up.

Border Guard navy personnel vigilantly protect the sea boundaries of our country. They do not allow uninvited guests to roam along Soviet coasts. Recently the Border Guard patrol ship Amur detained a foreign vessel which violated our borders. The ship was on patrol duty and the Border Guards were vigilant during their watch.

As soon as the target appeared on the horizon, combat alert was sounded and the ship performed a fast maneuver to prevent the violator from escaping into neutral waters. The foreign ship noticed the Border Guards when the escape routes were cut off. Inspection of the ship revealed that the violators entered Soviet waters with criminal intentions.

I can quote many examples of the Border Guards' work at control points. An extremely important task is placed on their shoulders. Foreign agents and sabotage centers are trying to use international communication routes for their own purposes. Among people coming from abroad there are sometimes those who try to use their visit for collecting intelligence material, conducting ideological subversion or concluding smuggling deals.

I would like to stress the leading role of communists in the field of border protection. They are always at the most difficult sectors inspiring the servicemen by word and by personal examples. They are the cementing nucleus of the troops. Every Border Guard is moved by the same thoughts as the people; his conscientious work makes a worthy contribution toward the fulfillment of the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The Border Guards are constantly assisted by the population in the border regions and by the local party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations, because the protection of the border is the cause of all the people. The concern of Soviet people for the inviolability of the borders of our beloved country is expressed in many specific actions. The local population is actively and directly helping us, both in our work and in engineering and technical equipment for the border. Last year one out of seven border violators was detained with the assistance of the local population. Many thousands of Soviet citizens have been awarded medals for distinguishing themselves in the protection of the state border of the USSR, Border Guard Troops distinction badges, Border Guard command post commendations. On this occasion we warmly congratulate all the working people of the border regions, including the courageous and vigilant wardens and the members of the Border Guards' young friends teams, who always stand by the border guards when the need arises. We express our warm gratitude to the central committees of the communist parties of the union republics, kraykoms, obkoms and raykoms for the great daily aid which they render to the Border Guard Troops.

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS AWARDS TO MINISTERS, OFFICIALS

LD090817 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 81 p 2

[Text] TASS--On 3 June V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented awards in the Kremlin to a group of comrades.

The Order of Lenin was presented to Ye. I. Borisov, USSR first deputy minister of power and electrification.

Orders of the October Revolution were presented to A.A. Babenko, USSR first deputy minister for the construction of heavy industry enterprises; A.K. Melinichenko, minister of the medical industry, and M.S. Shkabaronya, minister of instrument making, automation equipment and control systems.

Orders of the Labor Red Banner were presented to A. Ya. Annilov, USSR deputy minister of the construction materials industry, and N.T. Kozlov, USSR minister of fruit and vegetable farming.

Orders of the Friendship of the Peoples were presented to M.I. Zhuravleva, USSR deputy minister of education; D.G. Kuznetsov, deputy minister of power machine building, and Yu. A. Yagodnikov, USSR first deputy minister of the timber, pulp and paper and wood processing industry.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally, V.V. Kuznetsov cordially congratulated the recipients and wished them new successes in work to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress in the name of the triumph of communism and peace.

PETROV ADDRESSES GROUND FORCES COUNCIL CONFERENCE

LD051419 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 May 81 p 1

["Correspondent" report: "Toward New Frontiers"]

[Text] The Ground Forces Military Council has examined the question of the results of combat and political training for the winter training period and basic measures for the high-standard fulfillment of the tasks set by the USSR Defense Ministry in the summer period.

The reports delivered by Col Gen V. Yakushin, Col Gen M. Khomulo, Marshal Arty G. Peredelskiy and Lt Gen V. Nechayev noted that the Ground Forces personnel, inspired by the 26th party congress decisions, have worked selflessly on the fulfillment of the plans and programs of combat and political training and pledges in competition. New heights have been scaled in improving combat readiness.

At the same time not all tasks were resolved to the proper standard. Individual units and subunits did not completely fulfill their socialist pledges.

Great attention was paid to the improvement of the style of work of the military councils, commanders, political organs and staffs and in particular to enhancing efficiency and responsibility for assigned work, developing initiative, and strengthening organization and order.

The results of the discussion were summed up by Army Gen V. Petrov, commander in chief of the Ground Forces and USSR deputy defense minister.

GORSHKOV ATTENDS NAVAL PARTY, ECONOMIC AKTIV

LD051105 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 May 81 p 2

[Capt Ye. Sheshukov report: "For Efficiency and Quality"]

[Text] A meeting of the navy's party and economic aktiv has been held. Representatives of production enterprises, establishments and naval supply ships discussed the report by Fleet Adm N. Smirnov, first deputy commander in chief of the navy, "On the Results of the Fulfillment of the Plans of the 10th 5-Year Plan by Naval Labor Collectives and on the Tasks of Implementing the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions and Increasing the Effectiveness of the Socialist Competition Under the Slogan 'Work With Efficiency and Quality'" and exchanged work experience.

The meeting was addressed by Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the navy, and by Adm A. Sorokin, member of the Military Council and chief of the Naval Forces Political Directorate.